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AN ACTIVE INTRODUCTION TO SWAHILI. GEOGRAPHY.
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THIS TEXT, ONE OF TWO REVISED FROM AN "EXPERIMENTAL COURSE IN SWAHILI" (FSI 1965), WAS PREPARED FOR THE PEACE CORPS. IT MAY BE USED BEFORE, AFTER, OR CONCURRENTLY WITH THE OTHER REVISED PORTION, "SWAHILI, AN ACTIVE INTRODUCTION, GENERAL CONVERSATION." THE SAME DISTINCTIVE FORMAT IS FOLLOWED--THAT OF A "MICROWAVE" STYLE OF LESSON ORGANIZATION, WHICH EMPHASIZES COMMUNICATIVE USE OF EACH CULTURAL ELEMENT AS IT APPEARS. EACH OF THE 38 UNITS OR "CYCLES" BEGINS WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW MATERIAL AND ENDS WHEN THAT MATERIAL HAS BEEN PRACTICED AS ACTIVE COMMUNICATION. A CYCLE CONTAINS AT LEAST TWO PHASES--AN "M PHASE" (WHICH ENTAILS MIMICRY OF PRONUNCIATION, MANIPULATION OF GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS, LEARNING THE MEANING OF WORDS, AND SOME MEMORIZING) AND A "C PHASE" (CONNECTED CONVERSATION, AND COMMUNICATION.) SUGGESTED PROCEDURES FOR PRESENTING THESE PHASES ARE INCLUDED IN THE INTRODUCTION. SPECIAL TEXT SECTIONS DEAL WITH PLACE NAMES, GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS, AND FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS ON MAPS. AN EPILOGUE TO THE STUDENTS WHICH PROVIDES SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPANDING VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR, AND AN INDEXED SWAHILI-ENGLISH GLOSSARY ARE INCLUDED. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR \$0.65 FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20402. (AM)

F O R E I G N S E R V I C E I N S T I T U T E

S W A H I L I

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AN ACTIVE INTRODUCTION
Geography

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SWAHILI

AN ACTIVE INTRODUCTION Geography



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WASHINGTON, D.C.

1966

D E P A R T M E N T O F S T A T E

PREFACE

In the summer of 1965, the Foreign Service Institute produced for Peace Corps use an Experimental Course in Swahili. The distinctive feature of that course was its 'microwave' style of lesson organization, which emphasizes communicative use of each structural element as soon as it appears. Subsequent experience in a number of Peace Corps training programs as well as at the Foreign Service Institute has led to extensive revision and supplementation, and to division of the one course into two.

The subject matter of this booklet is taken from geography. A person who begins with no knowledge either of East African geography or of Swahili grammar will end the course knowing the rudiments of both.

The companion booklet, An Active Introduction to Swahili: General Conversation, may be used before this one, or after it, or concurrently with it. Both have been produced with financial support from the Peace Corps.

The supervising linguist for the project was Earl W. Stevick, assisted by Marianne Lehr and Paul Imhoff. Swahili materials were supplied and checked by John Indakwa and Daudi Ballali. Mr. Indakwa also supervised instruction in one of the principal training programs in which the Experimental Course was first used.

The Institute wishes to thank the many persons who, through their criticisms and corrections of the Experimental Course, have contributed to the improvement of the present version.

James R. Frith
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INTRODUCTION

The principal component of this course is a series of "cycles". Each "cycle" begins with the introduction of new material, and ends when that same new material has been used for purposes of communication. 'Communication' should be real, not just simulated.

Each cycle contains at least an 'M phase' and a 'C phase'. 'M' stands for mimicry of pronunciation, manipulation of grammatical elements, learning the meanings of the words and sentences, and a certain degree of memorizing. C stands for connected conversation, and of course for communication. Suggested procedures for use in presenting the M and C phases are given below.

Ways of conducting the M phase in each cycle.

1. Mimicry of the teacher's pronunciation.
 - a. Say aloud each of the complete sentences. Have the students repeat them after you. Try to talk at a slow normal rate of speed.
 - b. When you hear a wrong pronunciation, correct it by giving the right pronunciation again. For example, if a student says /Masumbiji/ in Cycle 1, simply say /Msumbiji/, and have him say it again after you. Or say 'Si /masumbiji/, ni /Msumbiji/ and have him repeat the correct pronunciation.

When all the students can pronounce all the words and sentences well, teach them the meanings,

2. Meanings of the sentences.
 - a. Have the students repeat a whole sentence after you. Then give the English, and have them give the Swahili.
For example: T: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
S: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
T: It's the country of Kenya.
S: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
 - b. Give sentences at random in either English or Swahili. Have the students translate into the other language. Do this only long enough so that you are sure the students know the meanings of the Swahili sentences. It should not be necessary to spend more than 3 minutes on this.

When the students know the meanings, go on to manipulation of the grammatical structures of the sentences:

3. Manipulation of the structures.

Give the students a key word from the left-hand column. The students reply with the corresponding complete sentence.

In some cycles, the manipulation involved is only nominal:

T: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
S: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
T: Tanzania.
S: Ni nchi ya Tanzania.
T: Uhabeshi.
S: Ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.

In this example, from Cycle 1, the student has only to remember and reproduce the constant part of the sentence over and over.

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Manipulation may also require the student to make grammatical choices. So, in Cycle 6:

- T: Mji wa Voi upo hapa.
S: Mji wa Voi upo hapa.
T: Mtwara.
S: Mji wa Mtwara upo hapa.
T: Uganda.
S: Nchi ya Uganda ipo hapa.

The student must choose here between /wa/ and /ya/, and between /uko/ and /iko/.

When the students are able to perform well all of the activities outlined above, they are ready for the C phase. Experience has shown that instructors working with classes of 5-10 students can complete the average M phase in 10-20 minutes.

Ways of conducting the C phase of each cycle.

The C phase consists of one or more short conversations. For each conversation:

- a. Take the part of the first speaker in the conversation, and have students take turns as the second speaker.
- b. Let students take both parts in the conversation.

It is important in the C phase to talk about people, places, and things that are of interest to the students. Substitute other words for the ones that are in ().

For example, C-2 in Cycle 7 is:

- A: (Voi) iko wapi?
B: (Voi) iko (mashariki) ya (Moshi).

This stands of course, for the conversation:

- A: Voi iko wapi?
B: Voi iko mashariki ya Moshi.

but it also stands for many other conversations, among which are:

- A: Voi iko wapi?
B: Voi iko kaskazini ya Tanga.
A: Moshi iko wapi?
B: Moshi iko mashariki ya Arusha.
A: Lindi iko wapi?
B: Lindi iko kaskazini ya Mtwara.

It does not, however, stand for:

- A: Voi iko mashariki ya Moshi?
B: Ndiyo...

or for: A: Voi iko upande gani wa Moshi?
B: Uko mashariki ya Moshi.

In many cycles, the teacher or the students may feel it worthwhile to introduce extra vocabulary. They are encouraged to do so, being sure that:

- a. the new words are of special relevance to the interests of the students, and
- b. the new words fit into the C phase at one of the points enclosed in ().

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As soon as the students are able to converse easily, correctly, and informatively using the material in the C phase, the cycle has ended. Go on to the next cycle, or review an earlier cycle. Experience has shown that the average amount of time spent on each of the first 50 cycles is about one hour. This includes the first presentation of the cycle, and one or two reviews of it on later days. The first time through a new cycle therefore takes no more than 20-30 minutes.

As much as possible, have the students act as well as talk: pointing to a map, standing up to talk, and other simple activities add meaning to the words. Activities also help to keep the students from getting tired and restless.

Because of the extreme shortness of the 'cycles', the principal component of this course has been given the name 'microwave.'

The 'microwave' part of the course is supplemented at regular intervals by a second component. The second component is based on a series of short connected texts, which have two important properties: (1) the information which they contain, like most of the information in the cycles themselves, is factually accurate, and (2) they are based on a set of spontaneous monologs recorded with no special restrictions on grammar or vocabulary.

The materials in the textual component of this course differ among themselves, so that separate instructions are given for each group. In general, however, they require the student to take responsibility for responding to each text in more than one way, so that he focuses his attention on it from two or more points of view.

The textual component is suited for presentation either in a language laboratory or in a conventional classroom. Either way, it provides the student with a change of pace.

CYCLE 1

[Use a large map of Africa.]

M-1

| | | | |
|----------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Kenya | Ni nchi ya Kenya. | Kenya | It's the country of Kenya. |
| Tanzania | Ni nchi ya Tanzania. | Tanzania | It's the country of Tanzania. |
| Zambia | Ni nchi ya Zambia. | Zambia | It's the country of Zambia. |
| Uganda | Ni nchi ya Uganda. | Uganda | It's the country of Uganda. |
| Uhabeshi | Ni nchi ya Uhabeshi. | Ethiopia | It's the country of Ethiopia. |

M-2

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| gani | Hii ni nchi gani? | what? | What country is this? |
| nchi (9, 10) | Hii ni nchi gani? | country | What country is this? |

C-1

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| A: Hii ni nchi gani? | A: What country is this? (pointing to map) |
| B: Ni nchi ya (Kenya). | B: It's the country of (Kenya). |

TO THE STUDENT:

The little word /ni/ is used in sentences which equate some person or thing to some other person or thing. In these sentences, it is translated into English by '(it) is' or '(they) are'.

The word for 'which, what?' is /gani/. Notice that it follows the word for 'country', which is /nchi/.

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In pronouncing /nchi/, be careful not to add an extra vowel: */inchi/ or /anchi/. The first sound of /nchi/ is formed by holding on to the plain /n/ sound such as the one that begins /ni/, and then going directly to /chi/.

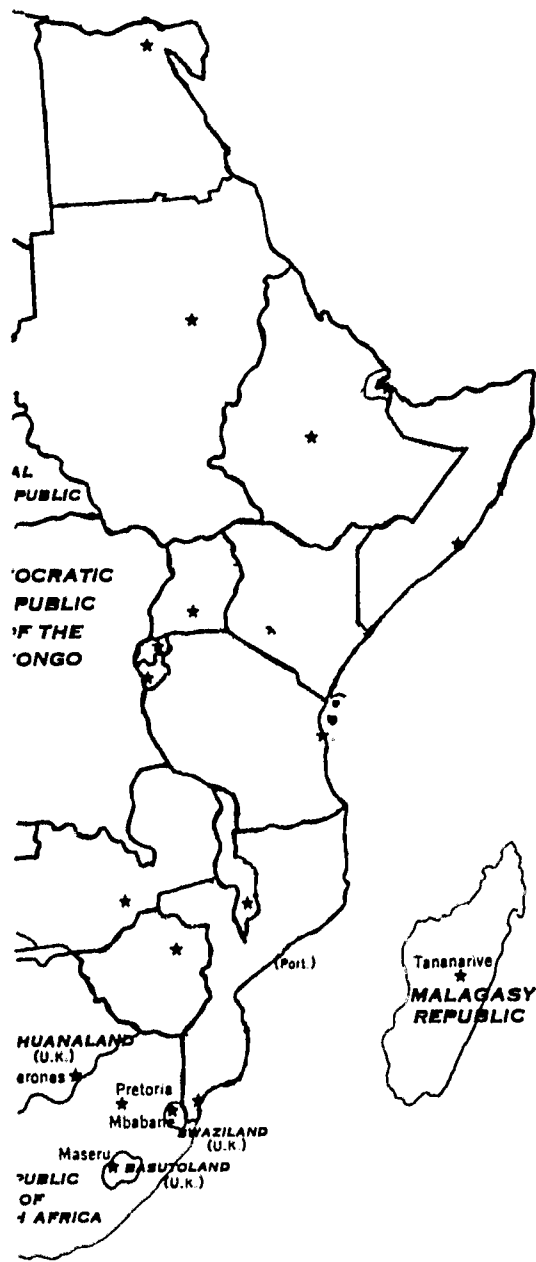
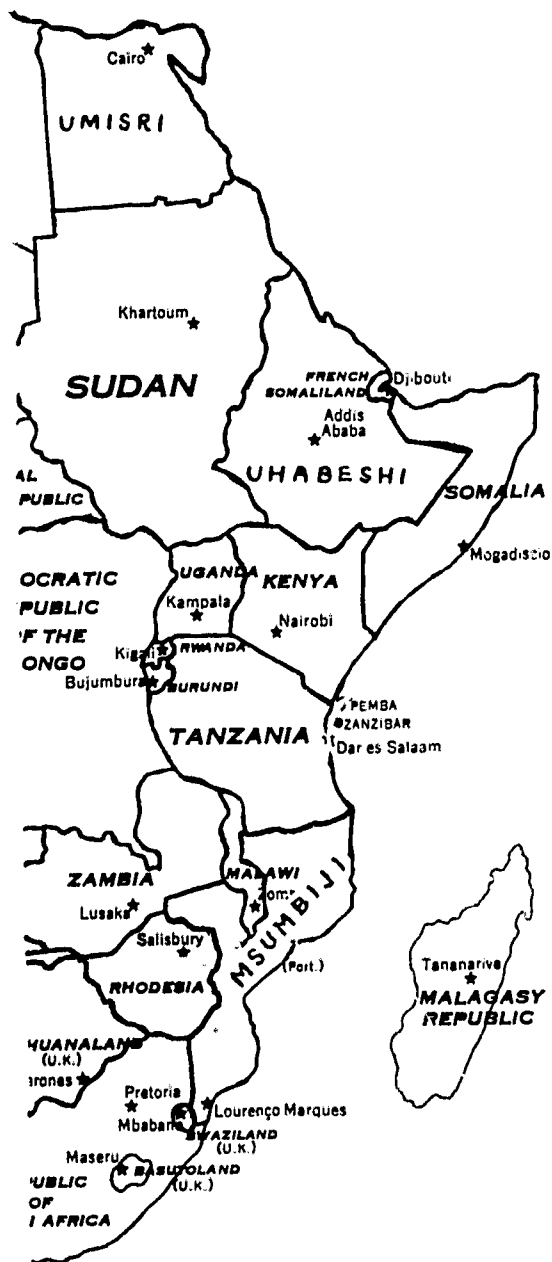
If you have occasion to pause in the middle of a Swahili word, or to hyphenate one in writing, always make the break immediately after a vowel:

Ta-nza-ni-a

and not: *Tan-zan-ia

Use the pair of maps on p. 4. Learn the names and locations of the countries by looking at the first map, and then test yourself by looking at the second. Do not write on the second map, since writing would spoil it for future self-testing.

AFRICA



SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 2

[Some teachers will prefer to use /ile/; others may prefer /hiyo/].

M-1

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Kenya (9) | Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Kenya. | Kenya | That is the country of Kenya. |
| Tanzania (9) | Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Tanzania. | Tanzania | That is the country of Tanzania. |
| Kongo (9) | Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Kongo. | Congo | That is the country of Congo. |
| Msumbiji (9) | Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Msumbiji. | Mozambique | That is the country of Mozambique. |
| Malawi (9) | Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Malawi. | Malawi | That is the country of Malawi. |
| Misri (9) | Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Misri. | Egypt | That is the country of Egypt. |

M-1

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| nchi | Hii ni nchi gani? | country | What country is this? |
| gani | Hii ni nchi gani? | what? | What country is this? |

C-1

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A: Hii ni nchi gani? | A: What country is this? |
| B: Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya (Kenya). | B: That is the country of (Kenya). |

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /hii/ is a 'demonstrative', which corresponds fairly closely to English 'this'. The words /ile/ and /hiyo/ are also demonstratives, and both are usually translated into English by the word 'that'. Many speakers use /hiyo/ to mean 'that one that we were talking about, or 'that we both know about', and /ile/ to mean 'that one over there, that I'm pointing at or could point at'. For those speakers, the word that should be used in the sentences of this cycle is /ile/.

The demonstratives for both 'this' and 'that' are included in this cycle so that questions may be asked by a person at the front of the room, pointing to a large map, and answers may be given by other members of the class.

CYCLE 3

M-1

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| Nairobi (9) | Ni mji wa Nairobi. | Nairobi | It's the city of Nairobi. |
| Mombasa (9) | Ni mji wa Mombasa. | Mombasa | It's the city of Mombasa. |
| Dar-es-Salaam (9) | Ni mji wa Dar-es-Salaam. | Dar-es-Salaam | It's the city of Dar-es-Salaam. |
| Tabora (9) | Ni mji wa Tabora. | Tabora | It's the city of Tabora. |
| Tanga (9) | Ni mji wa Tanga. | Tanga | It's the city of Tanga. |

M-2

| | | | |
|------------|------------------|-------|--------------------|
| mji (3, 4) | Huu ni mji gani? | city | What city is this? |
| gani? | Huu ni mji gani? | what? | What city is this? |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

C-1

A: Huu ni mji gani?

A: What city is this?

B: Ni mji wa (Nairobi).

B: It's the city of (Nairobi).

Use the pairs of maps on pp. 7-11. Learn the principal cities of the country to which you are going.

TO THE STUDENT:

An extremely important feature of Swahili sentences is the principle of 'concord.' It is illustrated by the differences between the sentences

Ni mji wa Nairobi.

Ni nchi ya Kenya.

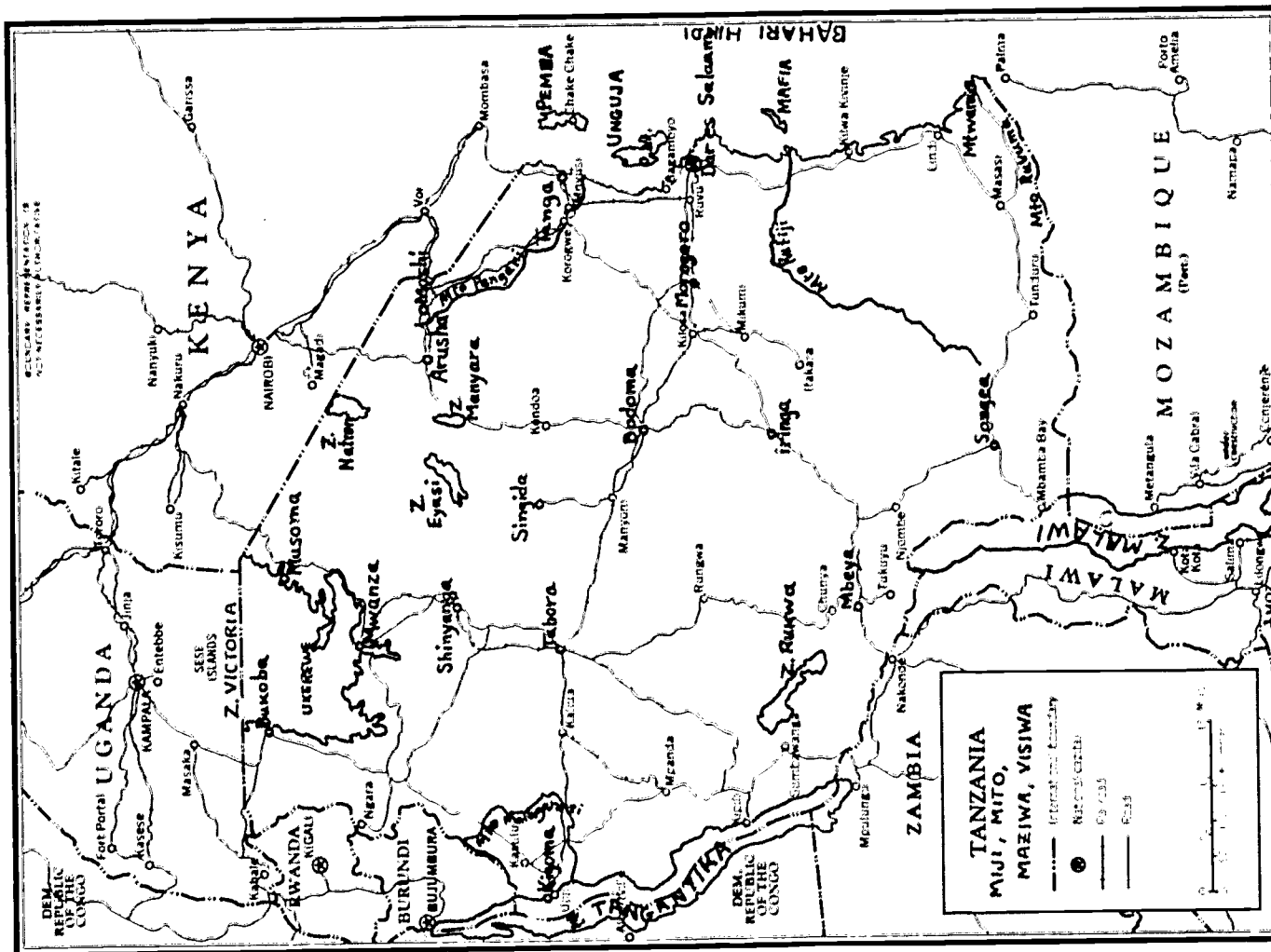
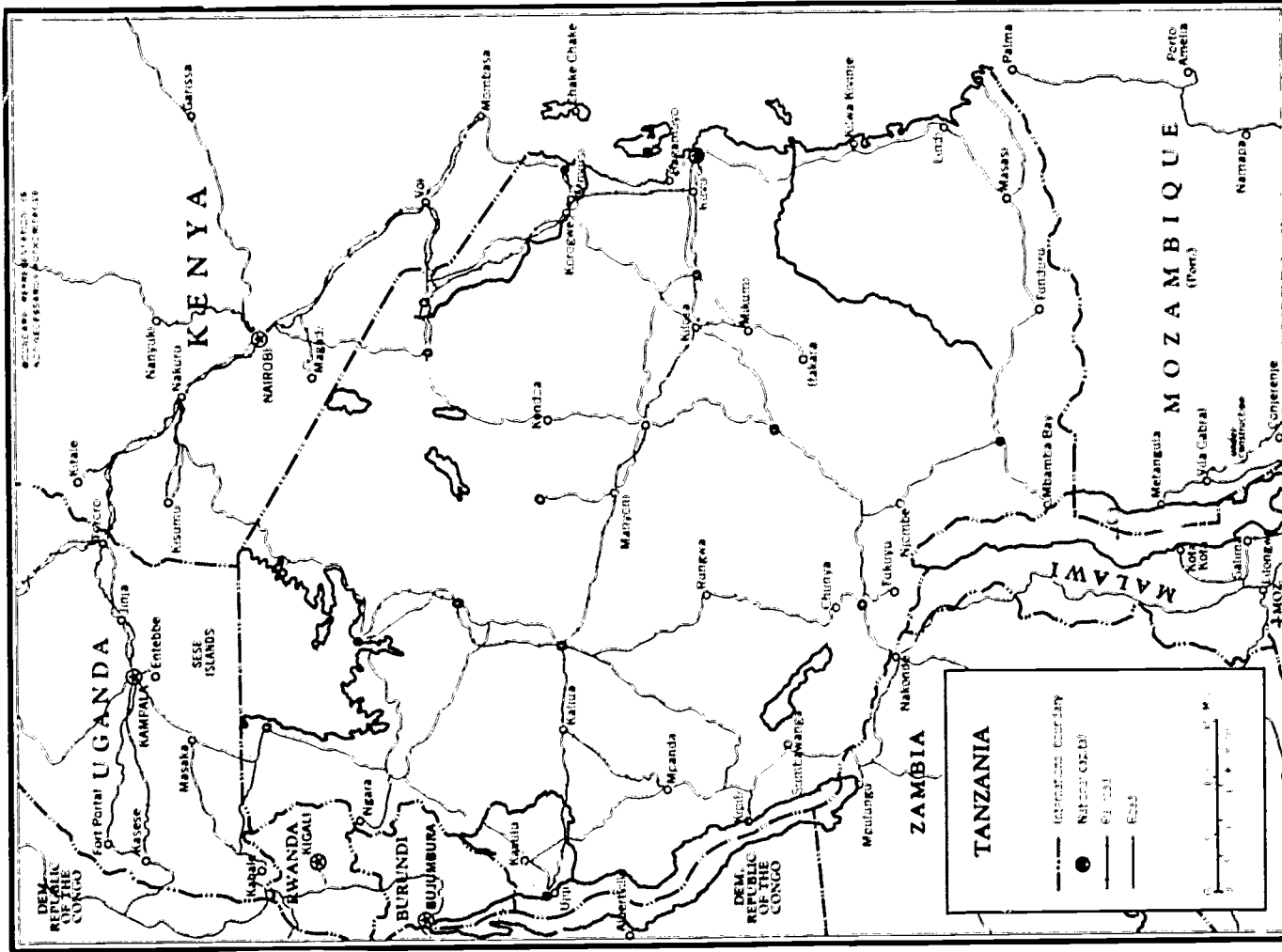
And also by the differences between:

Huu ni mji gani?

Hii ni nchi gani?

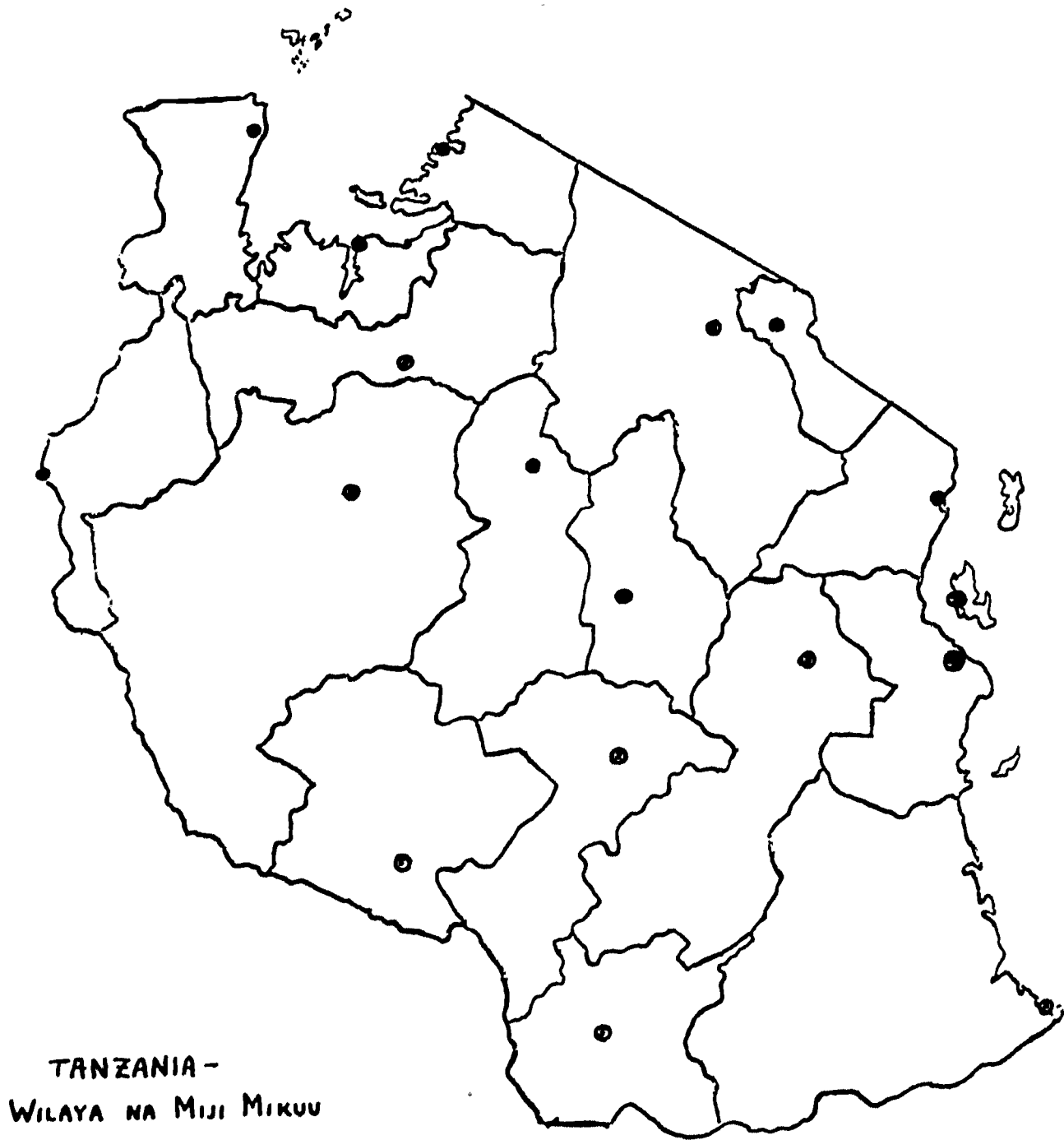
Sentences that contain certain nouns (including /mji/) will have /wa/ and /huu/, where similar sentences containing other nouns (such as /nchi/) will have /ya/ and /hii/. This kind of agreement between certain words and the nouns that they refer to is called 'concord'. Further details of the concord system will be met in later cycles.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY



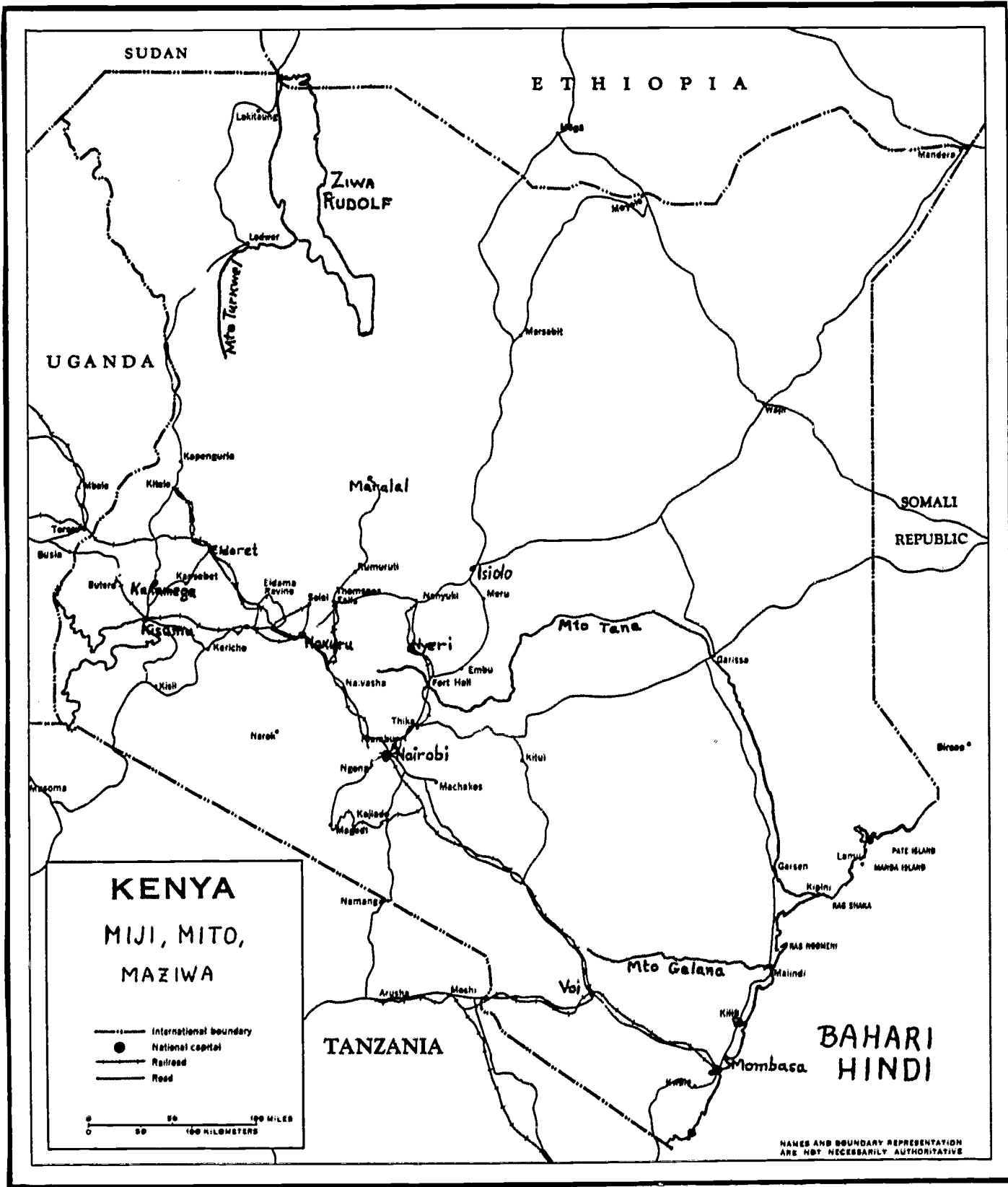
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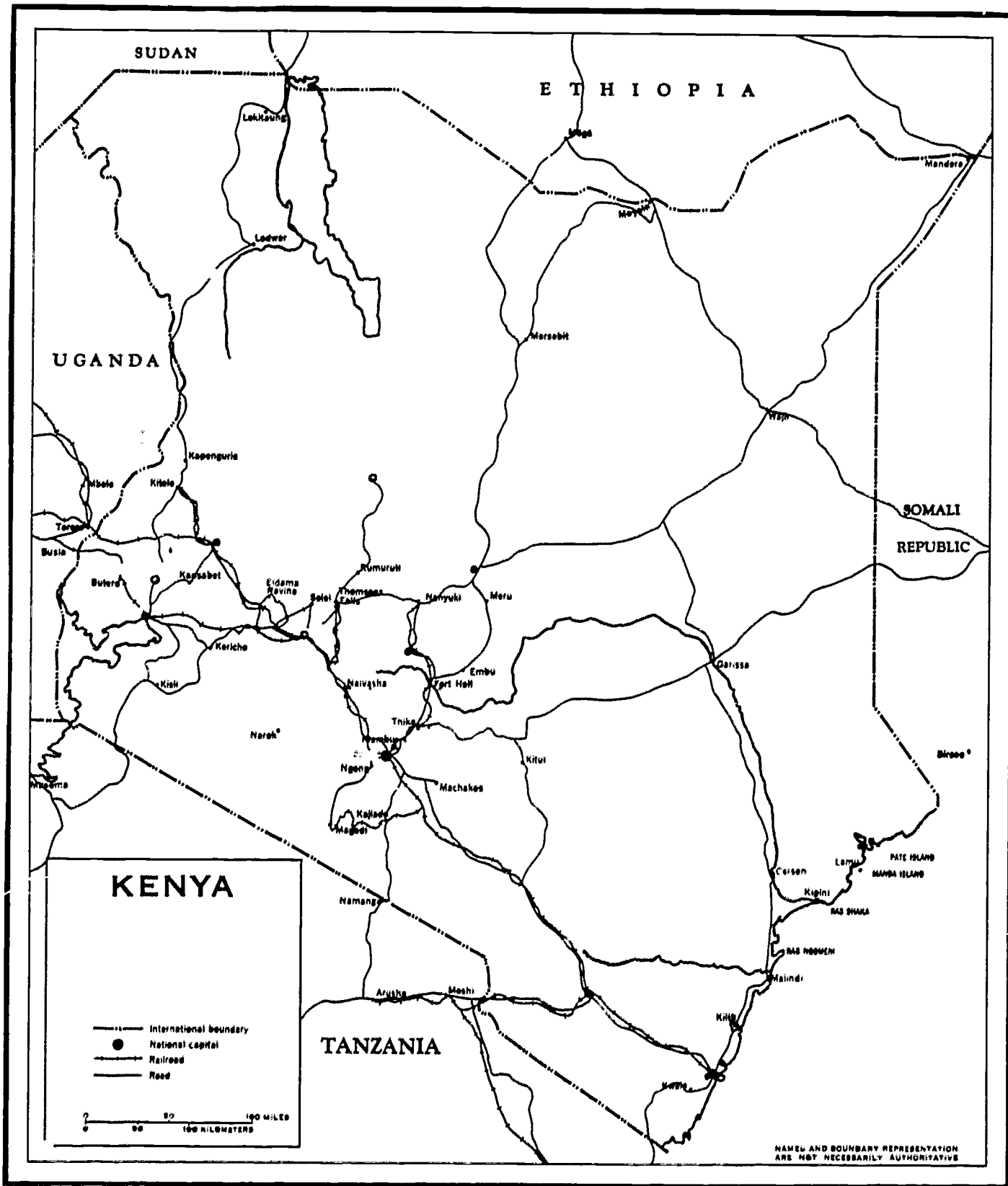


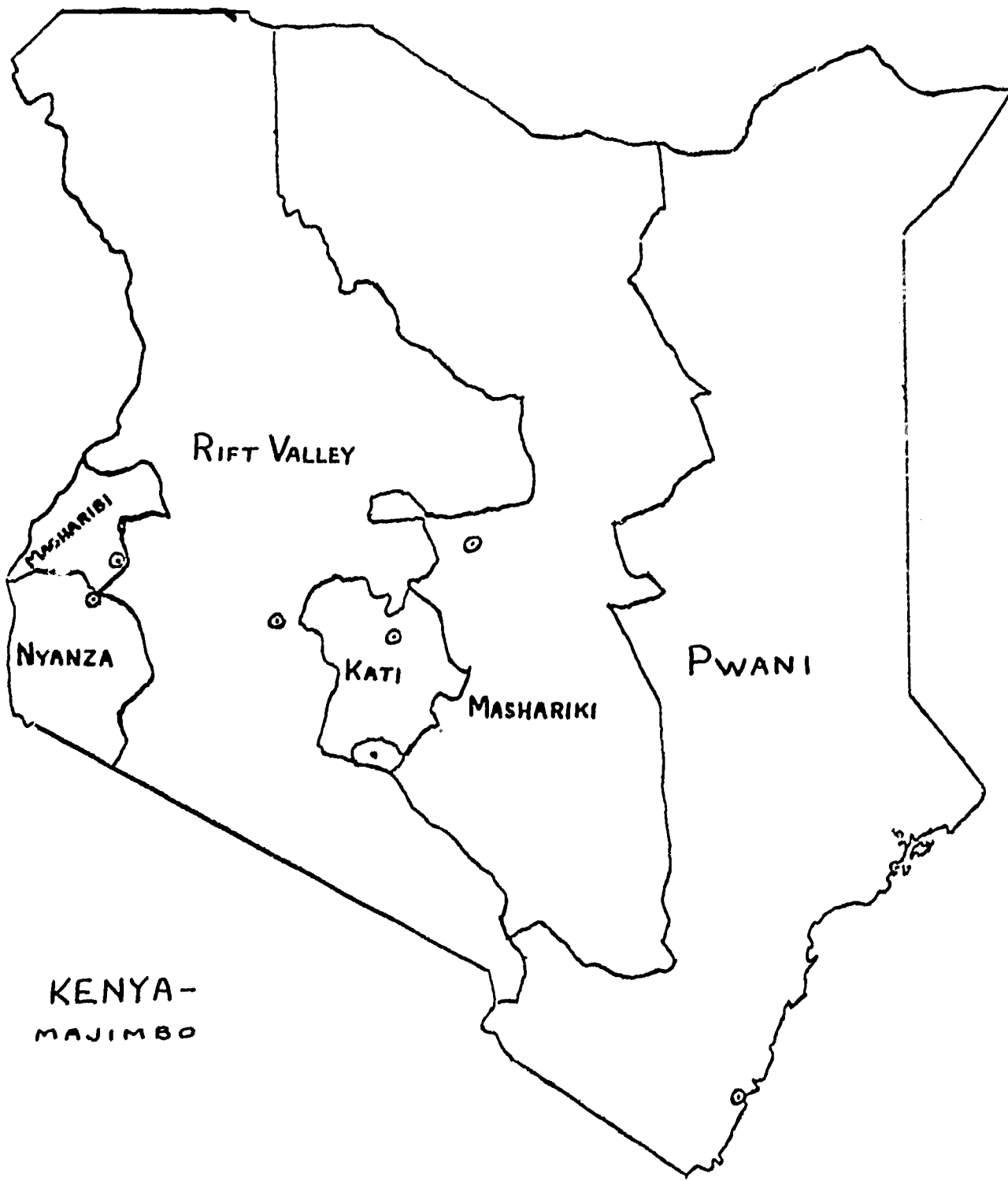
TANZANIA -
WILAYA NA MIJI MIKUU

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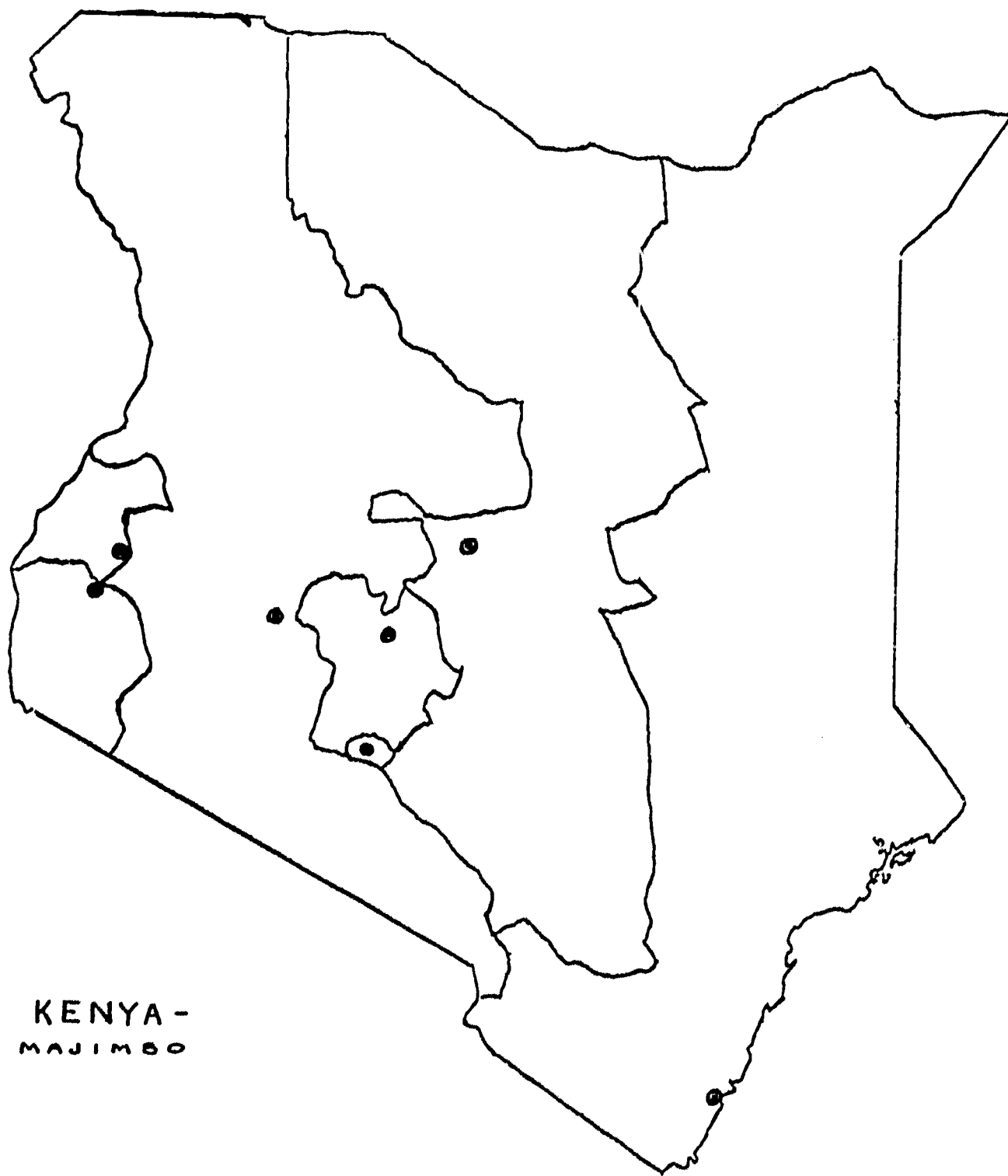


SWAHILI : GEOGRAPHY





SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY



KENYA -
MAJIMBO

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 4

[If you used /ile/ in Cycle 2, use /ule/ here; if you used /hiyo/ there, use /huo/ here.]

M-1

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Kampala | Huo/ule ni mji wa Kampala. | Kampala | That is the city of Kampala. |
| Bujumbura | Huo/ule ni mji wa Bujumbura. | Bujumbura | That is the city of Bujumbura. |
| Kigali | Huo/ule ni mji wa Kigali. | Kigali | That is the city of Kigali. |
| Kigoma | Huo/ule ni mji wa Kigoma. | Kigoma | That is the city of Kigoma. |
| Kisumu | Huo/ule ni mji wa Kisumu. | Kisumu | That is the city of Kisumu. |

M-2

| | | | |
|-------|------------------|-------|--------------------|
| mji | Huu ni mji gani? | city | What city is this? |
| gani? | Huu ni mji gani? | what? | What city is this? |

C-1

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A: Huu ni mji gani? | A: What city is this? |
| B: Huo/ule ni mji wa (Kampala). | B: That is the city of (Kampala). |

Learn the names of all cities in which the students have any interest.

For added practice, spend a few minutes with maps of Europe and the United States.

TO THE STUDENT:

Up to this point, you have met four kinds of words that agree with nouns. They are the three demonstratives, and the linking word /-a/.

Words that agree with /mji/ have /u/ or /w/:

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| mji huu | this city |
| mji ule | that city |
| mji huo | that city |
| mji wa... | the city of... |

where words that agree with /nchi have /i/ or /y/:

| | |
|------------|-------------------|
| nchi hii | this country |
| nchi ile | that country |
| nchi hiyo | that country |
| nchi ya... | the country of... |

CYCLE 5

M-1

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Kenya | Ndiyo, ni nchi ya Kenya. | Kenya | Yes, it's the country of Kenya. |
| Tabora | Ndiyo, ni mji wa Tabora. | Tabora | Yes, it's the city of Tabora. |
| Misri | Ndiyo, ni nchi ya Misri. | Egypt | Yes, it's the country of Egypt. |
| Nakuru | Ndiyo, ni mji wa Nakuru. | Nakuru | Yes, it's the city of Nakuru. |

M-2

[Some speakers will prefer /la/, others will use /hapana/.]

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Malindi | La, mji ule (huo) si Malindi. | Malindi | No, that city isn't Malindi. |
| Uhabeshi | La, nchi ile si Uhabeshi. | Ethiopia | No, that country isn't Ethiopia. |
| Songea | La, mji ule si Songea. | Songea | No, that city isn't Songea. |
| Burundi | La, nchi ile (hiyo) si Burundi. | Burundi | No, that country isn't Burundi. |

M-3

| | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| mji | Je, huu ni mji wa Arusha? | city | Is this the city of Arusha? |
| nchi | Je, hii ni nchi ya Somalia? | country | Is this the country of Somalia? |

C-1

| | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| A: | Hii ni (nchi) ya (Kenya)? | A: | Is this the (country) of (Kenya)? |
| B: | {Ndiyo, ni (nchi) ya (Kenya). La (hapana), ile si (nchi) ya (Kenya).} | B: | {Yes, it's the (country) of (Kenya). No, that (country) isn't (Kenya).} |

C-2

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| A: | Huu ni (mji) wa (Moshi)? | A: | Is this the (city) of (Moshi)? |
| B: | La, ule si mji wa (Moshi). | B: | No, that (city) isn't (Moshi). |
| A: | Ni (mji) gani? | A: | What (city) is it? |
| B: | Ni (mji) wa Arusha. | B: | It's the (city) of (Arusha). |

C-3

| | | | |
|----|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| A: | Mji ule ni (Mwanza)? | | Is that the (city) of (Mwanza)? |
| B: | La, si (Mwanza). | | No, it's not (Mwanza). |
| A: | Ni mji gani? | | What (city) is it? |
| B: | Ni Musoma. | | It's (Musoma). |

C-4

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|----|--|
| A: | Mji huu ni (Dodoma)? | A: | Is this city (Dodoma)? |
| B: | La, si (Dodoma). Ni Tabora. | B: | No, it's not (Dodoma)? It's (Tabora). |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /si/ is the negative that corresponds to the affirmative /ni/.

The demonstratives may be used following the noun:

Mji ule ni Arusha.

That city is Arusha.

or they may be used alone:

Ule ni mji wa Arusha.

That is the city of Arusha.

This cycle introduces the words for 'yes' and 'no', and also the word /je/, which calls attention to the fact that a question is about to be asked.

Be especially careful to copy your teachers' intonation at the end of question sentences. Otherwise, people in East Africa may sometimes fail to recognize your questions as questions.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TEXTS, SERIES A

Ways of using the texts of Series A in a language laboratory.

Each text in this series is to be used in two of these three ways.

Mode LP ('Listen and Point').

Listen to each sentence, pointing to the appropriate place on the map. Begin with the map that contains the names of the places, but go on as soon as possible to the map on which they have been blanked out. Listen to the tape as many times as necessary and stop the tape when you need to. The goal is to be able to point to the places without stopping the tape, using the blank map.

Mode RC ('Read and Complete').

Stop the tape. Look at the first line of the text. Read it aloud, completing it as you do so. Then play the first sentence on the tape, which will give the correct answer. Then look at the second line, and proceed in the same way.

Mode AA ('Anticipate and Answer').

Use a card or a sheet of paper to cover all of the text except the very top line, which is usually a question. Look at the first line and try to anticipate the second, which is usually the answer to the question in the first. Then slide the card downward on the page just far enough to expose the correct answer.

Alternatively, go through the entire section using the tape without reference to the printed text.

Ways of using the texts of Series A in class.

Mode LP.

Read aloud the sentences of the text. Have students point to the appropriate places on their maps. As you read aloud, walk around the classroom so that you can see whether the students are responding actively and accurately.

Mode RC.

Have individual students read aloud. This activity should proceed rapidly, with at least six correct responses per minute.

Mode AA.

Ask the questions, and have individual students give the answers. Then let the students take turns asking and answering each other.

Text A-1, Mode LP

'This is country of Kenya.'

Hii ni nchi ya Kenya.
 Hii ni nchi ya Tanzania.
 Hii ni nchi ya Zambia.
 Hii ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.
 Hii ni nchi ya Misri,
 Hii ni nchi ya Malawi.
 Hii ni nchi ya Kongo.
 Hii ni nchi ya Msumbiji.
 Hii ni nchi ya Somalia.
 Hii ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.
 Hii ni nchi ya Kongo.
 Hii ni nchi ya Zambia.
 Hii ni nchi ya Malawi.
 Hii ni nchi ya Msumbiji.
 Hii ni nchi ya Kenya.
 Hii ni nchi ya Somalia.

Text A-1, Mode RC.

Hii ni nchi ya K____.
 Hii ni nchi ya T____.
 Hii __ nchi ya Zambia.
 Hii ni nchi __ Uhabeshi.
 Hii ni nchi __ Umisri.
 H__ ni nchi __ Malawi.
 H__ ni nchi __ Kongo.
 H__ __ nchi ya Msumbiji.
 H__ __ nchi __ Somalia.
 __ ni nchi __ Uhabeshi.
 __ ni ____ ya Kongo.
 __ ni ____ ya Zambia.
 __ __ ____ __ Malawi.
 __ __ ____ __ Uhabeshi.
 __ __ ____ __ Kenya.
 __ __ ____ __ Somalia.

Text A-2, Mode LP.

'This is city of Dar-es-Salaam.'

Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
 Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
 Huu ni mji wa Moshi.
 Huu ni mji wa Musoma.
 Huu ni mji wa Mwanza.
 Huu ni mji wa Shinyanga.
 Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.
 Huu ni mji wa Iringa.
 Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
 Huu ni mji wa Songea.
 Huu ni mji wa Mtwara.
 Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
 Huu ni mji wa Arusha.
 Huu ni mji wa Songea.
 Huu ni mji wa Bukoba.
 Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
 Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
 Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
 Huu ni mji wa Songea.
 Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.

Text A-2, Mode RC.

Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
 Huu ni mji __ Tanga.
 Huu ni mji __ Moshi.
 Huu ni __ wa Musoma.
 Huu ni __ wa Mwanza.
 Huu ni __ __ Shinyanga.
 Huu ni __ __ Morogoro.
 H__ ni mji __ Iringa.
 H__ ni mji __ Mbeya.
 H__ ni mji __ Songea.
 __ ni __ __ Mtwara.
 __ ni __ __ Kigoma.
 Huu __ __ __ Arusha.
 __ __ mji __ Songea.
 __ __ __ __ Bukoba.
 __ __ __ __ Tanga.
 __ __ __ __ Mbeya.
 __ __ __ __ Kigoma.
 __ __ __ __ Songea.
 __ __ __ __ Morogoro.

Huu ni mji wa Songea.
 Huu ni mji wa Iringa.
 Huu ni mji wa Dodoma.
 Huu ni mji wa Arusha.
 Huu ni mji wa Tabora.
 Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
 Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
 Huu ni mji wa Mtwara.
 Huu ni mji wa Bukoba.
 Huu ni mji wa Musoma.

Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
 Huu ni mji wa Tabora.
 Huu ni mji wa Arusha.
 Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
 Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.
 Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
 Huu ni mji wa Mtwara.
 Huu ni mji wa Songea.
 Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
 Huu ni mji wa Iringa.

Text A-3, Mode RC.

'Kenya is country?'
 Kenya ___ nchi?
 Tanzania ___ nchi?
 Dar es Salaam ni ____?
 Arusha ni ____?
 Uhabeshi ni ____?
 Kampala ni ____?
 Kigoma ___ ____?
 Tanzania ___ ____?
 Misri _____?
 Uganda _____?
 Nairobi _____?

'Yes, is country.'
 Ndiyo, ___ nchi.
 Ndiyo, ___ nchi.
 Ndiyo, ni ____.
 Ndiyo, ni ____.
 Ndiyo, ni ____.
 Ndiyo, ni ____.
 Ndiyo, ___ ____.
 Ndiyo, ___ ____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____.

Text A-3, Mode AA.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Kenya ni nchi? | Ndiyo, ni nchi. |
| Tanzania ni nchi? | Ndiyo, ni nchi. |
| Dar es Salaam ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Arusha ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Uhabeshi ni nchi? | Ndiyo, ni nchi. |
| Kampala ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Kigoma ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Tanzania ni nchi? | Ndiyo, ni nchi. |
| Misri ni nchi? | Ndiyo, ni nchi. |
| Uganda ni nchi? | Ndiyo, ni nchi. |
| Nairobi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text A-4, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni nchi?
 Nairobi ni nchi?
 Uhabeshi ___ mji?
 Dar es Salaam ___ nchi?
 Tabora ___ nchi?
 Uhabeshi ___ mji?
 Kenya ni nchi?
 Uganda ni nchi?
 Tabora ni mji?

La, ___ nchi. Ni mji.
 La, ___ nchi. ___ mji.
 La, ___ mji. ___ nchi.
 La, ___ nchi. Ni ____.
 La, ___ _____. ___ mji.
 ___' ___ _____. ___ _____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____.

Text A-4, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni nchi?
 Nairobi ni nchi?
 Uhabeshi ni mji?
 Dar es Salaam ni nchi?
 Tabora ni nchi?
 Uhabeshi ni mji?
 Kenya ni nchi?
 Uganda ni nchi?
 Tabora ni mji?
 Tanzania ni mji?
 Kampala ni nchi.
 Uhabeshi ni nchi?
 Burundi ni nchi?
 Msumbiji ni nchi?
 Mtwara ni nchi?
 Morogoro ni mji?

La, si nchi. Ni mji.
 La, si nchi. Ni mji.
 La, si mji. Ni nchi.
 La, si nchi. Ni mji.
 La, si nchi. Ni mji.
 La, si mji. Ni nchi.
 Ndiyo, ni nchi.
 Ndiyo, ni nchi.
 Ndiyo, ni mji.
 La, si mji. Ni nchi.
 La, si nchi. Ni mji.
 Ndiyo, ni nchi.
 Ndiyo, ni nchi.
 Ndiyo, ni nchi.
 La, si nchi. Ni mji.
 Ndiyo, ni mji.

SWAHILI GEOGRAPHY

Text A-5, Mode LP.

'This is region of Arusha.'

Huu ni mkoa wa Arusha.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Tanga.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mtwara.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Morogoro.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Ruvuma.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Tabora.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Moshi.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mara.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mwanza.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Kigoma.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mbeya.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Iringa.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Pwani.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Morogoro.

Huu ni mkoa wa Pwani.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Tanga.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Arusha.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mara.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Kilimanjaro.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Morogoro.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Tabora.

mkoa (3, 4) 'region'

Text A-5, Mode RC.

Huu ___ mkoa wa Arusha.
 Huu ___ mkoa ___ Tanga.
 Huu ___ mkoa ___ Mtwara.
 Huu ni _____ Morogoro.
 Huu ni _____ Ruvuma.
 H___ ni mkoa ___ Tabora.
 Hii ni _____ Moshi.
 _____ ni _____ Mara.
 _____ ni _____ Mwanza.
 Hii _____ Shinyanga.
 _____ Kigoma.
 _____ Mbeya.
 _____ Iringa.
 _____ Pwani.
 _____ Morogoro.

Huu ni mkoa wa Mbeya.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Iringa.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Dodoma.
 Hili ni jimbo la Ziwa.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Kigoma.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mtwara.

jimbo (5, 6) 'state, province'
 wilaya (9, 10) 'district'

Text A-6, Mode AA.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Musoma ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Mara ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. |
| Bukoba ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Musoma ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Mara ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Bukoba ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Mara ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. |
| Kilimanjaro ni mji? | La, si mji. Ni mkoa. |
| Bukoba ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |

Text A-6, Mode RC.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ____ . |
| Musoma ni ____? | Ndiyo, ____ . |
| Moshi ____? | Ndiyo, ____ . |
| Mara ____? | _____ . |
| Bukoba ____? | _____ . |

Text A-7, Mode RC.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Musoma ni mkoa? | La, __ mkoa. __ mji. |
| Dar es Salaam __ mji? | Ndiyo, ____ ? |
| Bukoba __ mkoa? | La, ____ . Ni ____ |
| Kilimanjaro __ mji? | La, ____ . Ni ____ |
| Morogoro ____ mji? | _____ . |
| Tabora ____ mkoa? | Ndiyo, ____ . |
| | Pia, ____ mji. |
| Kigoma ni mji? | Ndiyo, ____ . |
| | ____, ni mkoa. |
| Shinyanga __ mkoa? | _____ mkoa. |
| | _____ mji. |
| Arusha ____ mji? | _____ . |
| Morogoro __ mji? | _____ . |
| | _____ . |

TO THE STUDENT:

The new word /pia/ 'also' may be used at the beginning of these sentences, as in the above examples. It may also stand at the end: /Pia ni mji/ or /Ni mji pia/.

Text A-7, Mode AA.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Musoma ni mkoa? | La, si mkoa. Ni mji. |
| Dar es Salaam ni mji? | Ndiyo ni mji. |
| Bukoba ni mkoa? | La, si mkoa. Ni mji. |
| Kilimanjaro ni mji? | La, si mji. Ni mkoa. |
| Morogoro ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. Pia ni mkoa. |
| Tabora ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. Pia ni mji. |
| Kigoma ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. Pia ni mkoa. |
| Shinyanga ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. Pia ni mji. |
| Arusha ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. Pia ni mkoa. |
| Morogoro ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. Pia ni mkoa. |
| Dar es Salaam ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Bukoba ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Kilimanjaro ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. |

Musoma ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Shinyanga ni wilaya?

Ndiyo, ni wilaya.
Pia ni mji.

Arusha ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.
Pia ni mkoa.

Mtwara ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.
Pia ni mji.

Moshi ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Text A-8, Mode RC.

Tabora __ mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni ____.

Ni mji pia?

Ndiyo, ni ____.

Moshi __ mji?

_____.

Ni wilaya ____?

Ndiyo, ni wilaya pia.

Musoma ni mji?

Ndiyo, _____.

Ni wilaya ____?

La, ni mji _____.

Kigoma ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, _____.

Ni _____?

_____.

Arusha __ mkoa?

_____.

____ mji ____?

_____.

Morogoro __ mji?

_____.

_____?

_____.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

The 'concordial classes' of Swahili are labelled in two different ways. Some people prefer to use the prefix as a label: 'the KI class', 'the N class', and so forth. This system has the initial advantage of being obvious. Other people, however, prefer a system of numbers: 'Class 7', 'Classes 9 and 10', etc.

This is not the place to discuss the problems inherent in the prefix labels. We need only say that this book will make use of numbers, primarily because they are unambiguous.

The classes met so far are:

| CLASS NUMBER | EXAMPLES: |
|--------------|--------------|
| 3 | mji, mkoa |
| 5 | jimbo |
| 7 | kisiwa |
| 9 | nchi, wilaya |

Text A-10, Mode RC.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Tabora __ kisiwa? | La, Tabora __ kisiwa. __, mji. |
| Pemba ____ ? | _____. |
| Arusha ____ ? | La, ____ . Ni _____. |
| Mafia _____ ? | Ndiyo, _____. |
| Ukerewe _____ ? | _____. |
| Unguja ____ mji? | Ndiyo, ____ . ____, ni _____. |
| Shinyanga ni kisiwa? | La, _____. _____. |

Text A-10, Mode AA.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tabora ni kisiwa? | La, Tabora si kisiwa. Ni mji. |
| Pemba ni kisiwa? | Ndiyo, ni kisiwa. |
| Arusha ni kisiwa? | La, si kisiwa. Ni mji. |
| Mafia ni kisiwa? | Ndiyo, ni kisiwa. |
| Ukerewe ni kisiwa? | Ndiyo, ni kisiwa. |
| Unguja ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. Pia ni kisiwa. |
| Shinyanga ni kisiwa? | La, si kisiwa. Ni mji. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TO THE STUDENT:

The new word /tu/ 'only' appears at the end of the sentence. Unlike /pia/, it may not appear at the beginning.

Text A-8, Mode AA.

| | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tabora ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. |
| Ni mji pia? | Ndiyo, ni mji pia. |
| Moshi ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Ni wilaya pia? | La, si wilaya pia; ni mji tu. |
| Musoma ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Ni mkoa pia? | La, ni mji tu. |
| Kigoma ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. |
| Ni mji pia? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Arusha ni mkoa? | Ndiyo, ni mkoa. |
| Ni mji pia? | Ndiyo, pia ni mji. |
| Morogoro ni mji? | Ndiyo, ni mji. |
| Ni mkoa pia? | Ndiyo, pia ni mkoa. |

Text A-9, Mode LP.

Hiki ni kisiwa cha Unguja.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Pemba.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Mafia.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Ukerewe.

kisiwa (7, 8) 'island'

Text A-9, Mode RC.

Hiki ___ kisiwa cha Unguja.
H___ ni kisiwa ___ Pemba.
H___ ni ___ Mafia.
___ ni ___ Ukerewe.

TO THE STUDENT:

This text introduces still another kind of noun: /kisiwa/ 'island' has /hiki/ and /cha/ where /nchi/ has /hii/ and /ya/, and where /mji/ has /huu/ and /wa/. As we saw earlier, this kind of agreement between a noun and the words that are related to it is called 'concord'. All the nouns of Swahili are divided into concordial 'classes'. A noun is placed in a given 'class' on the basis of (1) its own prefix, and (2) the concordial elements that are required in the words that go with it.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text A-11, Mode LP.

Hili ni Ziwa Victoria.
Hili ni Ziwa Natron.
Hili ni Ziwa Eyasi.
Hili ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
Hili ni Ziwa Malawi.
Hili ni Ziwa Manyara.
Hili ni Ziwa Jipe.
Hili ni Ziwa Magadi.

Text A-11, Mode RC.

Hili ___ Ziwa Victoria.
H___ ni Ziwa Natron.
H___ ni ___ Eyasi.
___ ni ___ Tanganyika.
___ Malawi.
___ Manyara.
___ Jipe
___ Magadi.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /ziwa/ 'lake' is a member of a new class, Class 5. This class has /hili/, /lile/ and /la/ where Class 3 (/mji/, etc.) has /huu/, /ule/ and /wa/.

Text A-12, Mode LP.

Hili ni Ziwa Victoria.
Hili ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Unguja.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Pemba.
Hili ni Ziwa la Rukwa.
Hili ni Ziwa la Eyasi.
Hili ni Ziwa la Natron.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Ukerewe.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Mafia.
Hili ni Ziwa la Jipe.

Text A-12, Mode RC.

H___ ni Ziwa Victoria.
H___ ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
H___ ni kisiwa ___ Unguja.
___ ni kisiwa ___ Pemba.
___ ni Ziwa ___ Rukwa.
___ ni Ziwa ___ Eyasi.
___ Natron.
___ Ukerewe.
___ Mafia.
___ Jipe.

Text A-13, Mode LP.

'This is the Ruvuma River.'
Huu ni Mto Ruvuma.
Huu ni Mto Rufiji.
Huu ni Mto Pangani.
Huu ni Mto Malagarasi.

Text A-13, Mode RC.

Huu ___ Mto Ruvuma.
H___ Mto Rufiji.
___ ni Mto Pangani.
___ ni ___ Malagarasi.

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun /mto/ 'river' is a member of Class 3, along with /mji/.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text A-14, Mode LP.

Huu ni Mto wa Ruvuma.
 Huu ni mji wa Moshi.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Kilimanjaro.
 Hiki ni kisiwa cha Unguja.
 Hiki ni kisiwa cha Mafia.
 Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.
 Hii ni nchi ya Tanzania.
 Hii ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.
 Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Tabora.
 Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
 Hili ni Ziwa Victoria.
 Hili ni Ziwa Rukwa.
 Huu ni mji wa Songea.
 Huu ni Mto Ruyuma.
 Huu ni mkoa wa Mtwara.
 Hiki ni kisiwa cha Pemba.
 Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
 Huu ni Mto Pangani.
 Hili ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
 Huu ni mji wa Bukoba.

Text A-14, Mode RC.

H___ ni Mto ___ Ruvuma.
 H___ ni mji ___ Moshi.
 H___ ni wilaya ___ Kilimanjaro.
 H___ ni kisiwa ___ Unguja.
 _____ Mafia.
 _____ Morogoro.
 _____ Tanzania.
 _____ Uhabeshi.
 _____ Kigoma.
 _____ Tabora.
 _____ wilaya ___ Shinyanga.
 _____ Victoria.
 _____ Rukwa.
 _____ Songea.
 _____ Ruvuma.
 _____ wilaya ___ Mtwara.
 _____ Pemba.
 _____ Tanga.
 _____ Pangani.
 _____ Tanganyika.
 _____ Bukoba.

Text A-15, Mode RC.

'Dar es Salaam is city, or lake?
 Dar es Salaam mji, au ziwa?
 Bukoba ni mji, au kisiwa?
 Tabora ni mkoa, ___ mji?
 Eyasi ni Ziwa, ___ mji?
 Kilimanjaro ni mkoa, ___ mji?
 Unguja ni _____, au mji?
 Ukerewe ni _____, ___ nchi?
 Kigoma _____, au wilaya?

'Is city.'
 Ni _____.
 _____.
 ___ mkoa.
 Pia _____.
 Ni _____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____.
 _____ mji.
 _____ wilaya.

TO THE STUDENT:

Notice the intonation that goes with /au/ 'or' and the words that it connects.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text A-15, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni mji, au ziwa?

Ni mji.

Bukoba ni mji, au kisiwa?

Ni mji.

Tabora ni wilaya, au mji?

Ni wilaya.

Pia ni mji.

Eyasi ni ziwa, au mji?

Ni ziwa.

Kilimanjaro ni mkoa, au mji?

Ni mkoa.

Unguja ni kisiwa, au mji?

Ni kisiwa.

Pia ni mji.

Ukerewe ni kisiwa, au nchi?

Ni kisiwa.

Kigoma ni mji, au wilaya?

Ni mji.

Pia ni wilaya.

Songea ni mji, au wilaya?

Ni mji.

Mtwara ni mkoa, au mji?

Ni mkoa.

Pia ni mji.

Rungwa ni mji, au wilaya?

Ni mji.

Dodoma ni wilaya, au mji?

Ni wilaya.

Pia ni mji.

KonDOa ni mji, au wilaya?

Ni mji.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 6

[Every sentence that contains 'here' or 'there' should be accompanied by pointing.]

M-1

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| Voi | Mji wa Voi upo hapa. | Voi | The city of Voi is here. |
| Mtwara | Mji wa Mtwara upo hapa. | Mtwara | The city of Mtwara is here. |
| Rwanda | Nchi ya Rwanda ipo hapa. | Rwanda | The country of Rwanda is here. |
| Malawi | Nchi ya Malawi ipo hapa. | Malawi | The country of Malawi is here. |

M-2

| | | | |
|----------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Uganda | Nchi ya Uganda ipo hapo. | Uganda | The country of Uganda is there. |
| Morogoro | Mji wa Morogoro upo hapo. | Morogoro | The city of Morogoro is there. |

M-3

| | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| city | Mji wa Voi uko wapi? | city | Where is the city of Voi? |
| country | Nchi ya Uganda iko wapi? | country | Where is the country of Uganda? |

C-1

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A: (Nchi) ya (Msumbiji) iko wapi? | A: Where is the (country) of (Mozambique)? |
| B: (Nchi) ya (Msumbiji) ipo hapa. | B: The (country) of (Mozambique) is (here). |

C-2

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A: Mji wa (Mombasa) uko hapa? | A: Is the (city) of (Mombasa) (here)? |
| B: La, hauko (hapo), upo (hapa). | B: No, it's not (there), it's (here). |

C-3

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A: Huu ni (mji) wa (Bukoba)? | A: Is this the (city) of (Bukoba)? |
| B: La, huo si (Bukoba). | B: No, that's not (Bukoba). |
| (Mji) wa (Bukoba) upo (hapa). | The (city) of (Bukoba) is (here). |

TO THE STUDENT:

In sentences that have to do with location, one of the locative stems /-ko/ or /-po/ is used, and not /ni/. The stem /-ko/ is always used in questions about location. In statements /-po/ may be used, especially if the same sentence contains /hapa/ 'here' or /hapo/ 'there'. This is another instance of alliterative concord.

The prefix that stands before the locative stem /-ko/ or /-po/ is in concordial agreement with the subject: /u/ with /mji/ and /i/ with /nchi/.

CYCLE 7

[For students going to Tanzania]

M-1

| | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Musoma | Musoma iko kaskazini ya Tabora. | Musoma | Musoma is north of Tabora. |
| Tanga | Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora. | Tanga | Tanga is east of Tabora. |
| Mbeya | Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora. | Mbeya | Mbeya is south of Tabora. |
| Kigoma | Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora. | Kigoma | Kigoma is west of Tabora. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| kaskazini | Musoma iko kaskazini ya Tabora. | north | Musoma is north of Tabora. |
| kusini | Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora. | south | Mbeya is south of Tabora. |
| mashariki | Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora. | east | Tanga is east of Tabora. |
| magharibi | Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora. | west | Kigoma is west of Tabora. |

M-1 (For students going to Kenya)

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| Maralal | Maralal iko kaskazini ya Nairobi. | Maralal | Maralal is north of Nairobi. |
| Kitui | Kitui iko mashariki ya Nairobi. | Kitui | Kitui is east of Nairobi. |
| Kajiado | Kajiado iko kusini ya Nairobi. | Kajiado | Kajiado is south of Nairobi. |
| Narok | Narok iko magharibi ya Nairobi. | Narok | Narok is west of Nairobi. |
| kaskazini | Maralal iko kaskazini ya Nairobi. | north | Maralal is north of Nairobi. |
| kusini | Kajiado iko kusini ya Nairobi. | south | Kajiado is south of Nairobi. |
| mashariki | Kitui iko mashariki ya Nairobi. | east | Kitui is east of Nairobi. |
| magharibi | Narok iko magharibi ya Nairobi. | west | Narok is west of Nairobi. |

M-2 (Tanzania)

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------|---|
| Tanga | Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora, na Tabora iko magharibi ya Tanga. | Tanga | Tanga is east of Tabora, and Tabora is west of Tanga. |
| Mbeya | Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora, na Tabora uko kaskazini ya Mbeya. | Mbeya | Mbeya is south of Tabora, and Tabora is north of Mbeya. |

M-2 (Kenya)

| | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| Kitui | Kitui iko mashariki ya Nairobi, na Nairobi uko magharibi ya Kitui. | Kitui | Kitui is east of Nairobi, and Nairobi is west of Kitui. |
| Kajiado | Kajiado iko kusini ya Nairobi, na Nairobi iko kaskazini ya Kajiado. | Kajiado | Kajiado is south of Nairobi, and Nairobi is north of Kajiado. |

M-3 (Tanzania or Kenya)

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Uganda | Uganda iko magharibi ya Kenya. | Uganda | Uganda is west of Kenya. |
| Tanzania | Tanzania iko kusini ya Kenya. | Tanzania | Tanzania is south of Kenya. |

C-1

| | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| A: | (Morogoro) iko wapi? | A: | Where is (Morogoro)? |
| B: | (Morogoro) iko (magharibi) ya (Dar-es-Salaam). | B: | (Morogoro) is (west) of (Dar-es-Salaam). |

C-2

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| A: | (Voi) iko wapi? | A: | Where is (Voi)? |
| B: | (Voi) iko (mashariki) ya (Moshi). | B: | (Voi) is (east) of (Moshi). |

C-3

| | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| A: | (Burundi) iko wapi? | A: | Where is (Burundi)? |
| B: | Iko (kusini) ya (Rwanda) na (magharibi) ya (Tanzania). | B: | It's (south) of (Rwanda) and (west) of (Tanzania). |

After completing Cycle 7, each student should demonstrate his ability to use Swahili by going to the front of the room and speaking smoothly, correctly, and informatively about the geography of East Africa (or of some other part of the world), for two minutes. He should use a map, but no written notes. After the two-minute lecture, he should answer questions put to him by other students.

TO THE STUDENT:

The words for the four points of the compass take the same concordial agreement (/ya/) as /nchi/ does (Class 9).

CYCLE 8

M-1

Nairobi Voi iko kusini mashariki ya Nairobi.

Mombasa Voi iko kaskazini magharibi ya Mombasa.

Nairobi na Mombasa Voi iko kati ya Nairobi na Mombasa.

Nairobi Voi is southeast of Nairobi.

Mombasa Voi is northwest of Mombasa.

Nairobi and Mombasa Voi is between Nairobi and Mombasa.

M-2

Bukoba Mwanza iko kusini mashariki ya Bukoba.

Shinyanga Mwanza iko kaskazini magharibi ya Shinyanga.

Bukoba na Shinyanga Mwanza iko kati ya Bukoba na Shinyanga.

Bukoba Mwanza is southeast of Bukoba.

Shinyanga Mwanza is northwest of Shinyanga.

Bukoba and Shinyanga Mwanza is between Bukoba and Shinyanga.

M-3

Mnyusi Mnyusi iko karibu ya Tanga.

Tukuyu Tukuyu iko karibu ya Mbeya.

Kiambu Kiambu iko karibu ya Nairobi.

Butere Butere iko karibu ya Uganda.

Mnyusi Mnyusi is near Tanga.

Tukuyu Tukuyu is near Mbeya.

Kiambu Kiambu is near Nairobi.

Butere Butere is near Uganda.

M-4

upande gani Bagamoyo iko upande gani war Dar-es-Salaam?

what direction

What direction is Bagamoyo from Dar?

C-1

A: (Bagamoyo) iko upande gani wa (Ruvu)?

B: Bagamoyo iko (kaskazini) ya (Ruvu).

A: What direction is (Bagamoyo) from (Ruvu)?

B: It's (north) of (Ruvu).

C-2

A: (Mji) wa (Kilosa) uko wapi?

B: (Mji) wa (Kilosa) uko (kati ya Morogoro na Dodoma).

A: Where is (Kilosa)?

B: It's between (Morogoro and Dodoma).

C-3

- | | |
|---|--|
| A: (Mji) wa (Ruvu) uko wapi? | A: Where is (Ruvu)? |
| B: Uko (karibu) ya (Dar-es-Salaam). | B: It's near (Dar-es-Salaam). |
| A: Uko (kusini) ya (Dar-es-Salaam)? | A: Is it (south) of (Dar-es-Salaam)? |
| B: La, uko (magharibi ya Dar-es-Salaam). | B: No, it's (west) of (Dar-es-Salaam). |
| A: Uko (kati) ya (Dar-es-Salaam) na (Morogoro)? | A: Is it between (Dar-es-Salaam) and (Morogoro)? |
| B: Ndiyo. | B: Yes. |

TO THE STUDENT:

The words /kati/ 'between' and /karibu/ 'near' also take the same concordial agreements as /nchi/ and the points of the compass. But the word /karibu/ is sometimes followed by /na/, instead of /ya/. This is purely optional, and depends largely on the speaker.

CYCLE 9

M-1

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| karibu ya Maralal haiko karibu ya Nairobi. | near | Maralal is not near Nairobi. |
| Mashariki Maralal haiko mashariki ya Nairobi. | east | Maralal is not east of Nairobi. |
| kati ya Maralal haiko kati ya Nairobi na Bukoba. | between | Maralal isn't between Nairobi and Mombasa. |
| karibu ya Mbeya si karibu ya Musoma. | near near | Mbeya is not near Musoma. |
| kaskazini Mbeya si kaskazini ya Musoma. | north | Mbeya is not north of Musoma. |
| kati ya Mbeya si kati ya Musoma na Bukoba. | between | Mbeya is not between Musoma and Bukoba. |

M-2

- | | | |
|--|---------|--|
| karibu ya Nchi ya Rwanda haiko karibu ya Malawi. | near | Rwanda is not near Malawi. |
| mashariki Nchi ya Rwanda haiko mashariki ya Malawi. | east | Rwanda is not east of Malawi. |
| kati ya Nchi ya Rwanda haiko kati ya Malawi na Zambia. | between | Rwanda is not between Malawi and Zambia. |

C-1

(Students should look at the map and describe the locations of each city and country in the following list. Each description should contain two affirmative sentences and one negative sentence): For example: The (country) of (Burundi) is (south) of (Rwanda). It is between (Tanzania) and (Uganda). It is not between (Rwanda and Uganda).

or: the (city) of (Moshi) is between (Arusha) and (Voi). It is near (Kenya). It is not near (Dar-es-Salaam).

List: Burundi; Rwanda; Malawi; Mozambique; Uganda; Lindi; Mikumi; Thika; Naivasha; Pemba; Eyasi; Pangani.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

C-2

(Students should give similar descriptions of the locations of cities and countries, but now they should give the descriptions without looking at the map.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The negative of /iko/ and /uko/ is formed by adding the negative prefix /ha/ to give /haiko/ and /hauko/. But some people simply use /si/ as the negative counterpart, not only of /ni/, but also of the locatives.

CYCLE 10

[In place of /Fulani/ use the names of the people in the class]

M-1

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| sisi | Twambie Voi iko wapi. | we, us | Tell us where Voi is. |
| Bwana | Mwambie Bwana Fulani | Mr. | Tell Mr. So-and So |
| Fulani | Voi iko wapi. | So-and-So | where Voi is. |
| mimi | Niambie Voi iko wapi. | I, me | Tell me where Voi is. |
| wanafunzi | Waambie wanafunzi Voi | the | Tell the students where |
| (2) | iko wapi. | students | Voi is. |

M-2

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| kwambia | Mwambie Bi Fulani | to tell | Tell Miss So-and-So |
| | Moshi iko wapi. | | where Moshi is. |
| kuonyesha | Mwonyeshe Bi Fulani | to show | Show Miss So-and-So |
| | Moshi iko wapi. | | where Moshi is. |
| kuuliza | Mwulize Bi Fulani | to ask | Ask Miss So-and-So |
| | Moshi iko wapi. | | where Moshi is. |

C-1

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: | (Bwana) B, nionyeshe (Burundi iko wapi). | A: | (Mr.) B, show me (where Burundi is). |
| B: (Pointing) | Iko hapa. | B: (Pointing) | It is here. |

C-2

| | |
|--|---|
| A: (Bi) C, twambie (Burundi iko wapi). | A: (Miss) C, tell us (where Burundi is). |
| B: (Nchi ya Burundi) iko (kusini ya Rwanda). | B: (The country of Burundi) is (south of Rwanda). |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

C-3

A: Bwana B, mwulize Bi C (Burundi iko wapi).

B: Bi C, (nchi ya Burundi iko wapi)?

C: (Iko karibu ya nchi ya Kongo).

A: Mr. B, ask Miss C (where Burundi is).

B: Miss C, (where is the country of Burundi)?

C: (It is near the Congo).

C-4

A: Bi C, waambie wanafunzi (Burundi iko wapi).

C: (Burundi iko kati ya Tanzania na Kenya.)

A: Miss C, tell the students (where Burundi is).

C: (Burundi is between Tanzania and Congo.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The purpose of this lesson is to introduce three verbs ('tell', 'show', 'ask') which will make it easier to do realistic practice in class. The person and number of the objects of a verb is represented as a prefix:

| | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1st person | ni | tu/tw |
| 2nd person | ku/kw | ku- -ni |
| 3rd person | m/mw | wa |

The second person prefixes do not fit into this cycle, but are given here for completeness. The prefixes with /w/ (/tw, mw, kw/) are used before vowels, while their alternate forms (/tu, ku, m/) are used before consonants. Where the word /mji/ is present in the sentence, the concord of the linking word is /w/, and the locative has /u/.

Mji wa Voi uko wapi?

Where is the city of Voi?

But where the name of the city is used by itself, the concord may be /i/:

Voi iko wapi?

Where is Voi?

There is some variation in use of the feminine titles /Bi/ and /Bibi/. According to some authorities, both may be used either for a married or for an unmarried woman, with /Bi/ more common in speech and /Bibi/ in writing. Nevertheless, many East Africans, possibly because of their knowledge of English, now use /Bi/ for 'Miss' and /Bibi/ for 'Mrs.'

TEXTS, SERIES B

These texts may be used in the ways described for Series A.

Text B-1, Mode LP.

'Mwanza is-there north of Tabora.'

Mwanza iko kaskazini ya Tabora.

Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora.

Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora.

Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora.

Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora.

Tabora iko kusini ya Mwanza.

Test B-1, Mode RC.

Mwanza iko kaskazini __ Tabora.

Kigoma __ Magharibi __ Tabora.

Tanga __ mashariki __ Tabora.

Mbeya __ kusini __ Tabora.

Kigoma _____ Tabora.

Tabora _____ Mwanza.

Text B-2, Mode AA.

Mwanza iko kaskazini ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko kaskazini.

Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko magharibi.

Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko mashariki.

Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko kusini ya Tabora.

Mwanza iko kusini ya Tabora?

La, haiko kusini ya Tabora, uko kaskazini.

Tanga iko magharibi ya Tabora?

La, haiko magharibi ya Tabora, uko mashariki.

Tabora iko kusini ya Mbeya?

La, haiko kusini ya Mbeya, uko kaskazini.

Kigoma iko mashariki ya Tabora?

La, haiko mashariki ya Tabora, uko magharibi.

Mwanza iko kaskazini ya Tanga?

Ndiyo, iko kaskazini.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text B-3, Mode RC.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Arusha | ___ | karibu na Moshi. | |
| Dar es Salaam | ___ | karibu ___ | Unguja. |
| Kasulu | _____ | | Kigoma. |
| Morogoro | _____ | | Kilosa. |
| Arusha | _____ | Moshi? | Ndiyo, ___ karibu. |
| Dar es Salaam | _____ | Unguja? | _____. |
| Kasulu | _____ | Kigoma? | _____. |
| Morogoro | _____ | Kilosa? | _____. |
| Dar es Salaam | _____ | Unguja? | _____. |
| Dar es Salaam | _____ | Moshi? | La, ___ karibu, ___ mbali. |
| Arusha | _____ | Unguja? | _____. |

The word /mbali/ 'far' is followed by /na/, which corresponds to 'from' in the English equivalents of these sentences.

Text B-3, Mode AA.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Arusha iko karibu na Moshi? | Ndiyo, iko karibu. |
| Kasulu iko karibu na Kigoma? | Ndiyo, iko karibu. |
| Morogoro iko karibu na Kilosa? | Ndiyo, iko karibu. |
| Dar-es-salaam iko karibu na Unguja? | Ndiyo, iko karibu. |
| Dar-es-Salaam iko karibu na Moshi? | La, si karibu, ni mbali. |
| Arusha iko karibu na Kilosa? | La, si karibu, ni mbali. |
| Dar-es-Salaam iko karibu na Unguja? | Ndiyo, ni karibu. |
| Kasulu iko karibu na Kigoma? | Ndiyo, ni karibu. |
| Morogoro iko karibu na Moshi? | La, si karibu, ni mbali. |
| Arusha iko mbali na Unguja? | Ndiyo, iko mbali. |
| Dar-es-Salaam iko mbali na Unguja? | La, haiko mbali na Unguja, ni karibu. |
| Kasulu iko mbali na Kigoma? | La, haiko mbali na Kigoma, ni karibu. |
| Morogoro iko mbali na Moshi? | Ndiyo, iko mbali na Moshi. |
| Dar-es-Salaam iko mbali na Kigoma? | Ndiyo, iko mbali. |
| Arusha iko mbali na Moshi? | La, haiko mbali na Moshi, ni karibu. |

Text B-4, Mode LP.

Ujiji iko karibu na Kigoma.
 Tukuyu iko karibu na Mbeya.
 Chunya iko karibu na Mbeya.
 Mnyusi iko karibu na Tanga.
 Korogwe iko karibu na Tanga.
 Ujiji iko karibu na Kigoma.

Text B-5, Mode RC.

Ujiji iko karibu ___ mji gani?
 Korogwe ___ karibu ___ mji ___?
 Tukuyu ___ gani?
 Chunya _____?
 Mnyusi _____?

Text B-5, Mode AA.

Ujiji uko karibu na mji gani?
 Korogwe uko karibu na mji gani?
 Tukuyu uko karibu na mji gani?
 Chunya uko karibu na mji gani?
 Mnyusi uko karibu na mji gani?
 Chunya uko karibu na mji gani?
 Ujiji uko karibu na mji gani?
 Korogwe uko karibu na mji gani?
 Ujiji uko upande gani wa Kigoma?
 Korogwe uko upande gani wa Tanga?
 Tukuyu uko upande gani wa Mbeya?
 Chunya uko upande gani wa Mbeya?
 Mnyusi uko upande gani wa Tanga?
 Ujiji uko upande gani wa Kigoma?
 Korogwe uko upande gani wa Tanga?

Text B-4, Mode RC.

Ujiji ___ karibu ___ Kigoma.
 Tukuyu _____ Mbeya.
 Chunya ___ karibu ___ _____.
 Mnyusi _____.
 Korogwe _____.
 Ujiji _____.

___ karibu ___ Kigoma.
 _____ Tanga.
 _____ Mbeya.
 _____ Tanga.
 _____ Tanga.

Uko karibu na Kigoma.
 Uko karibu na Tanga.
 Uko karibu na Mbeya.
 Uko karibu na Mbeya.
 Uko karibu na Tanga.
 Uko karibu na Mbeya.
 Uko karibu na Kigoma.
 Uko karibu na Tanga.
 Uko kusini.
 Uko magharibi.
 Uko kusini.
 Uko kaskazini.
 Uko magharibi.
 Uko kusini.
 Uko magharibi.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text B-6, Mode AA.

[Use the map to find the answers.]

Rungwa iko kati ya Tabora na Mbeya?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Manyoni iko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Lindi iko kati ya Kilwa na Mtwara?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Masasi iko kati ya Lindi na Tunduru?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Mikumi iko kati ya Morogoro na Ifakara?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Tabora iko kati ya Rungwa na Mbeya?

La, haiko kati.

Manyoni iko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma?

La, haiko kati.

Lindi iko kati ya Kilwa na Mtwara?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Lindi iko kati ya Masasi na Tunduru?

La, haiko kati.

Kilwa iko kati ya Lindi na Mtwara?

La, haiko kati.

CYCLE 11

Learn to use and respond to all these sentences.

M-1

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------|--|
| Mwalimu: (1, 2) | Bwana _____, uliza swali. | Teacher: | Mr. _____, ask a question. |
| Mwanafunzi A: (1, 2) | Musoma iko wapi? | Student A: | Where is Musoma? |
| Mwalimu: | Bi _____, jibu swali la Bwana _____. | Teacher: | Miss _____, answer Mr. _____'s question. |
| Mwanafunzi B: | Musoma iko kaskazini ya Mwanza. | Student B: | Musoma is north of Mwanza. |
| Mwalimu: | Bi _____, jibu la Bi _____ ni kweli (sawa)? | Teacher: | Miss _____, is Miss _____'s answer right? |
| Mwanafunzi C: | Si kweli (sawa) kabisa. Musoma iko kaskazini mashariki ya Mwanza. | Student C: | It isn't exactly right. Musoma is northeast of Mwanza. |

Mwali__: Bwana _____, u_____ sw_____.

Mwanafu__ A: Musoma _____?

M____u: Bi _____, j____ s____ la Bw. _____.

M_____ B: Musoma _____ Mwanza.

M_____: Bi _____, j____ a _____ ni _____?

M_____: Si _____ Musoma _____.

[As an aid to independence and fluency in the use of this little dialogue, practice reading it aloud from this partially blanked-out version. Be sure not to write in the book itself, since doing so will spoil it for future practice.]

C-1

[Use all of the sentences of M-1 in talking about the locations of other places.]

C-2

- | | |
|--|---|
| A: (Bwana) _____ ni (mwanafunzi)? | A: Is (Mr.) _____ a (student)? |
| B: La, si (mwanafunzi). Ni (mwalimu). | B: No, (he) isn't a (student). (He)'s a (teacher). |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun /jibu/ 'answer' in the fifth sentence happens to be identical in form with the imperative singular of the verb 'to answer', found in the third sentence.

The nouns /jibu/ 'answer' and /swali/ 'question' take the concord /l/ (Class 5), comparable to the /y/ that goes with /nchi/ and the /w/ that goes with /mji/.

CYCLE 12

[In this cycle, use the names of all Africans who are connected with the training program; the names of East African representatives to the United Nations; and the names of Americans who are now living in East Africa. Mr. Kanyati is an imaginary character.]

M-1

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tanzania | Bwana Kanyati anatoka Tanzania. | Tanzania | Mr. Kanyati is from Tanzania. |
| Dar es Salaam | Bwana Kanyati anatoka Dar es Salaam. | Dar es Salaam | Mr. Kanyati is from Dar es Salaam. |
| Amerika | Bwana Kanyati anaishi Amerika sasa. | America | Mr. Kanyati lives in America now. |
| New York | Bwana Kanyati anaishi New York sasa. | New York | Mr. Kanyati lives in New York now. |

M-2

| | | | |
|------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| nchi gani? | Bwana Kanyati anatoka nchi gani? | what country? | What country is Mr. Kanyati from? |
| mji gani? | Bwana Kanyati anatoka mji gani? | what city? | What city is Mr. Kanyati from? |
| sasa | Bwana Kanyati anaka/anaishi wapi sasa? | now | Where does Mr. Kanyati live now? |

C-1

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A: (Bwana Kanyati) anatoka wapi? | A: Where is (Mr. Kanyati) from? |
| B: Anatoka (Jina la nchi). | B: He/she's from [name of country]. |
| A: Mji gani? | A: What city? |
| B: [Jina la mji]. | B: [Name of city]. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

C-2

A: (Ewana Kanyati) anatoka wapi?

A: Where is (Mr. Kanyati) from?

B: Anatoka [nchi au mji].

B: He/she's from [city and country].

A: Anaishi/Anakaa [mahali] sasa?

A: Does he/she live in [place] now?

B: La, anaishi [mahali pengine] sasa.

B: No, he/she lives in [other place] now.

[Do not try to use negative forms such as 'he's not from', 'he doesn't live' until you reach Cycle 14.]

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the first fully inflected verbs. They are /anatoka/ and /anakaa/. The stems are respectively /toka/ 'to be from, go from' and /kaa/ 'to live, reside, sit'. The syllable /na/ is a prefix used with the present tense. The very first syllable /a/ is a prefix which indicates that the subject is third person singular personal -- i.e. 'he' or 'she'. The overall structure of these two words is therefore:

| Subject Prefix | Tense Prefix | Stem |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| a | na | toka kaa |

CYCLE 13

M-1

Bwana _____

Bwana _____ anatazama upande gani?

Mr. _____

What direction is Mr. _____ facing?

Bwana _____
na Bi _____

Bwana _____ na Bi _____ wanatazama upande gani?

Mr. _____
and Miss _____

What direction are Mr. _____ and Miss _____ facing?

sisi

Tunatazama upande gani?

we

What direction are we facing?

wewe

Unatazama upande gani?

you (sg.)

What direction are you facing?

ninyi

Mnatazama upande gani?

you (pl.)

What direction are you (pl.) facing?

mimi

Ninatazama upande gani?

I

What direction am I facing?

M-2

sote

Sote tusimame.

all of us

Let's all stand up.

nyote

Nyote, simameni.

all of you

Stand up, all of you.

Bwana _____

Bwana _____, simama.

Mr. _____

Mr. _____, stand up.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Bwana _____ na Bi _____ Bwana _____, na Bi _____, simameni. Mr. _____ and Miss _____ Mr. _____, and Miss _____, stand up.

M-3

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| kulia | Geuka kulia. (digirii 90) | right | Turn to the right. (90 degrees) |
| kushoto | Geuka kushoto. (digirii 90) | left | Turn to the left. (90 degrees) |
| digirii 180 | Geuka. (digirii 180) | 180 degrees | Turn around. (180 degrees) |

C-1

| | |
|---|--|
| A: Bwana _____, simama. | A: Mr. _____, stand up. |
| B: (Anasimama.) | B: (Stands up.) |
| A: Unatazama upande gani? | A: What direction are you facing? |
| B: Ninatazama upande wa (kaskazini). | B: I'm facing (north). |
| A: Geuka (kulia). Unatazama upande gani sasa? | A: Turn to the (right). What direction are you facing now? |
| B: Ninatazama upande wa (mashariki). | B: I'm facing (east). |

C-2

| | |
|--|---|
| A: Bwana _____ na Bwana _____, simameni. | A: Mr. _____ and Mr. _____, stand up. |
| B na C: (Wanasimama.) | B and C: (Stand up.) |
| A: Bwana B, mnatazama upande gani? | A: Mr. B, what direction are you (pl.) facing? |
| B: Tunatazama upande wa (kaskazini). | B: We're facing (north). |
| A: Bwana C, je ni sawa? | A: Mr. C, is that right? |
| C: Ndiyo, ni sawa. Tunatazama upande wa (kaskazini). | C: Yes, that's right. We're facing (north). |
| A: Sasa, geukeni. Bwana D, wanatazama upande gani? | A: Now, turn around. Mr. D, what direction are they facing? |
| D: Wanatazama upande wa (kusini). | D: They're facing (south). |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the rest of the personal subject prefixes. A complete table is:

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|------------|----------|--------|
| 1st pers. | ni | tu |
| 2nd pers. | u | m |
| 3rd. pers. | a | wa |

CYCLE 14

M-1

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Ulaya (9) | Hatutoki Ulaya. | Europe | We're not from Europe. |
| Johannesburg | Hatukai Johannesburg. | Johannesburg | We don't live in Johannesburg. |
| kaskazini | Hatutazami upande wa kaskazini. | north | We're not facing north. |

M-2

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Kenya | Bwana Kanyati hatoki Kenya. | Kenya | Mr. Kanyati is not from Kenya. |
| Johannesburg | Bwana Kanyati hakai Johannesburg. | Johannesburg | Mr. Kanyati doesn't live in Johannesburg. |

M-3

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| Unguja (9) | Sitoki Unguja. | Zanzibar | I am not from Zanzibar |
| Malawi | Sikai Malawi. | Malawi | I don't live in Malawi. |
| kaskazini | Sitazami kaskazini sasa. | north | I'm not facing north now. |

C-1

Ask questions which can be answered with the negatives that have already been learned. At first, the teacher asks and the students answer. Then, the students ask and answer.

TO THE STUDENT:

The 'normal' way of making negative present verbs is represented by the first person plural:

| Negative Prefix | Subject Prefix | Stem with Final /i/ |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| ha | tu | toki |

When the personal subject prefix consists of a vowel only (i.e. second and third person singular), the vowel of the negative prefix is lost. What are basically */ha-u-toki/ and */ha-a-toki/ are pronounced /hutoki/ and /hatoki/.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

With the first person singular, the negative /ha/ plus the subject prefix /ni/ has the special representation /si/: /sitoki/ instead of */hanitoki/.

Verbs whose stems normally end in either /u/ or /i/ do not show vowel change in the negative present:

| AFFIRMATIVE | | NEGATIVE | |
|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|
| tunatoka | 'we come from' | hatutoki | 'we don't come from' |
| tunakaa | 'we live' | hatukai | 'we don't live' |
| tunaishi | 'we live' | hatuishi | 'we don't live' |
| tunajibu | 'we answer' | hatujibu | 'we don't answer' |

(The stem /ishi/ is a partial synonym for /kaa/.)

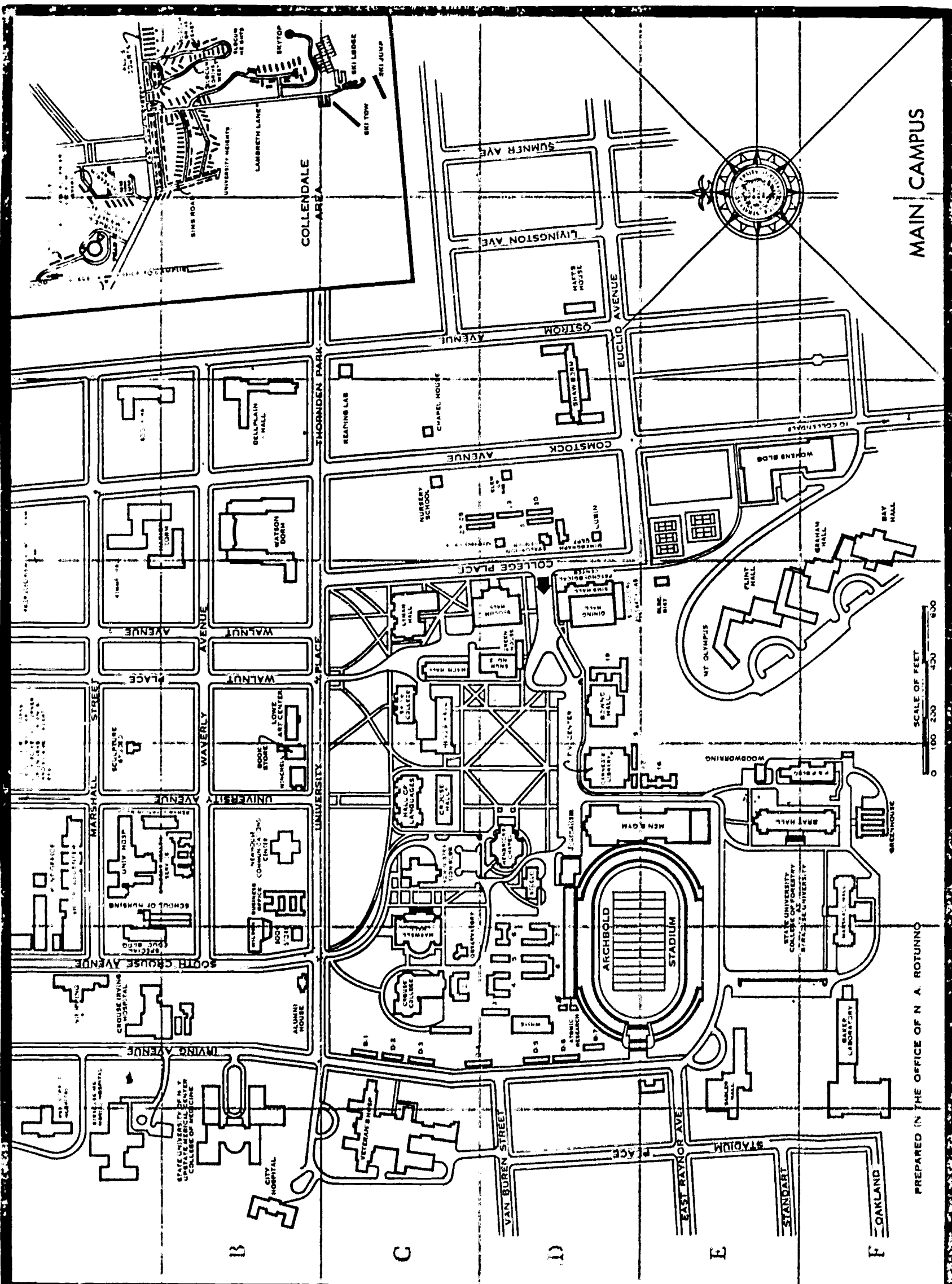
This change of the final vowel of most verb stems to /i/ takes place only in the negative of the present tense.

CYCLE 15

M-1

| | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------|--|
| kufuata | Bwana Kanyati anafuata Comstock Avenue. | to follow | Mr. Kanyati follows Comstock Avenue. |
| kuvuka | Bwana Kanyati anavuka Euclid Avenue. | to cross | Mr. Kanyati crosses Euclid Avenue. |
| kuendelea | Bwana Kanyati anaendelea kaskazini. | to continue | Mr. Kanyati continues north. |
| kufika | Bwana Kanyati anafika University Place. | to arrive | Mr. Kanyati arrives at University Place. |
| kupinduka | Bwana Kanyati anapinduka mkono wa kushoto. | to turn | Mr. Kanyati turns left. |
| mpaka | Bwana Kanyati anafuata University Place mpaka Irving Avenue. | mpaka | Mr. Kanyati follows University Place to (mpaka) Irving Avenue. |
| kuvuka | Bwana Kanyati havuki Irving Avenue. | to cross | Mr. Kanyati doesn't cross Irving Avenue. |
| kwenda | Bwana Kanyati anakwenda kaskazini kuelekea Irving Avenue. | to go | Mr. Kanyati goes north on Irving Avenue. |
| wapi | Bwana Kanyati yuko wapi? (Jibu: Yuko hospitalini.) | where | Where is Mr. Kanyati? (Answer: He is at the hospital.) |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY



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F

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

M-2

| | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------|--|
| kaskazini | Bwana Kanyati anakwenda kaskazini kuelekea Comstock Avenue. | north | Mr. Kanyati goes north on Comstock Avenue. |
| Euclid | Anafika Euclid Avenue. | Euclid | He reaches Euclid Avenue. |
| kuvuka | Havuki Euclid Avenue. | to cross | He doesn't cross Euclid Avenue. |
| mkono wa kushoto | Anageuka kushoto (au ageuka mkono wa kushoto.) | to the left | He turns left. (or he turns to the left hand) |
| kufata | Anafuata Euclid Avenue. | to follow | He follows Euclid Avenue. |
| College Place | Anafika College Place. | College Place | He reaches College Place. |
| mkono wa kulia | Anageuka mkono wa kulia. | to the right | He turns to the right. |
| Sims Hall | Anapita Sims Hall. | Sims Hall | He passes Sims Hall. |
| mkono wa kushoto | Anageuka kushoto. | to the left | He turns to the left. |
| wapi | Yuko wapi sasa? (Jibu: Yuko kati ya Sims Hall na Slocum Hall.) | where? | Where is he now? (Answer: He is between Sims Hall and Slocum Hall.) |

C-1

The teacher should give directions on the map, using only those expressions which are in M-1 and M-2. Students follow on the map. The object of the game is to be able to answer the question at the end of the series.

C-2

Each student should make up his own set of directions, and have the other members of the class follow them. Use only those expressions which are included in M-1 and M-2, or in previous lessons.

Secure or make a map of the place where you are now studying. Practice giving and following simple directions on that map. Do not use expressions which have not already occurred in the preceding lessons.

Secure a map showing the streets of Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, or some other city in the Swahili-speaking part of Africa. Practice giving and following simple directions on that map.

upande (14, 10) 'side, direction'

mkono (3, 4) 'hand, arm'

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TO THE STUDENT:

Swahili has three kinds of affirmative verb forms, all of which may in some respect be called 'present tense'. The /na/ tense was introduced in Cycles 12 - 13.

The /a/ tense is virtually identical with the /na/ tense in meaning, and the two can usually be interchanged. In fact, your tutor may already have had you use the /a/ tense where the book has verbs in the /na/ tense. Preference for /a/ or /na/ is partly a regional matter.

The /a/ tense with the personal subject prefixes is:

| | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1st pers. | natoka | twatoka |
| 2nd pers. | watoka | mwatoka |
| 3rd pers. | atoka | watoka |

Whatever difference exists between the /na/ and /a/ tenses is confined to the affirmative; the negative forms that correspond to both are identical:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| tunafuata 'we follow' | } | hatufuati 'we don't follow' |
| twafuata 'we follow' | | |

The /kw/ in /tunakwenda/ 'we go' is not found with most verbs, and also is absent from the corresponding form of the /a/ tense, which is /twaenda/.

TEXTS, SERIES C

These texts may be used in the ways described for Series A.

Text C-1, Mode LP.

Text C-1, Mode RC.

'Dar es Salaam is capital of Tanzania.'

Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania.

Dar es Salaam ni _____ mkuu wa Tanzania.

Kigoma ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Kigoma.

Kigoma ni _____ wa wilaya ya Kigoma.

Morogoro ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Morogoro.

Morogoro ni _____ wa mkoa wa Morogoro.

Tabora ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tabora.

Tabora ni _____ wilaya ya Tabora.

Shinyanga ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Shinyanga.

Shinyanga ni _____ wilaya ya Shinyanga.

Bujumbura ni mji mkuu wa Burundi.

Bujumbura _____ Burundi.

Kigali ni mji mkuu wa Rwanda.

Kigali _____ Rwanda.

Musoma ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Mara.

Musoma _____ Mara.

Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Kenya.

Nairobi _____.

Addis Ababa ni mji mkuu wa Uhabeshi.

Addis Ababa _____.

Khartoum ni mji mkuu wa Sudan.

Khartoum _____.

Kampala ni mji mkuu wa Uganda.

Kampala _____.

Leopoldville ni mji mkuu wa Kongo.

Leopoldville _____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The new word /mkuu/ 'great, pre-eminent, major' is a 'strong adjective' (to be discussed in Cycle 17). The phrase /mji mkuu/ means 'capital city'.

Text C-2, Mode RC.

'What is the capital city of the district of Tabora?'

Mji mkuu _____ wilaya ya Tabora _____ upi?

Ni _____.

Mji mkuu _____ Tanzania ni _____?

Ni Dar es Salaam.

Mji _____ mkoa _____ Mara _____?

Ni Musoma.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| _____ Burundi _____? | Ni Bu _____. |
| _____ Uganda _____? | Ni _____. |
| _____ Kilimanjaro _____? | _____. |
| _____ Tanga _____? | _____. |
| _____ Mtwara _____? | _____. |
| _____ Unguja _____? | _____. |

TO THE STUDENT:

The interrogative word /upi/ 'which?' consists of the stem /pi/ and the prefix /u/. The prefix agrees with the Class 3 noun /mji/.

Text C-2, Mode AA.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tabora ni upi? | Ni Tabora. |
| Mji mkuu wa Tanzania ni upi? | Ni Dar es Salaam. |
| Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mara ni upi? | Ni Musoma. |
| Mji mkuu wa Burundi ni upi? | Ni Bujumbura. |
| Mji mkuu wa Uganda ni upi? | Ni Kampala. |
| Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Kilimanjaro ni upi? | Ni Moshi. |
| Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tanga ni upi? | Ni Tanga. |
| Mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Mtwara. | Ni Mtwara. |
| Mji mkuu wa kisiwa cha Unguja ni upi? | Ni Unguja. |

Text C-3, Mode AA.

| | |
|--|---|
| Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Kenya? | La, si mji mkuu wa Kenya. Ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania. |
| Kampala ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania? | La, si mji mkuu wa Tanzania. Ni mji mkuu wa Uganda. |
| Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania? | Ndiyo, ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania. |
| Moshi ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Arusha? | La, si mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Arusha. Ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Kilimanjaro. |

Bukoba ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya
Ziwa?

Ndiyo, ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Ziwa.

Musoma ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya
Mwanza?

La, si mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mwanza.
Ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mara.

Songea ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya
Ruvuma?

Ndiyo, ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Ruvuma.

Mji mkuu wa Kenya ni Dar es Salaam?

La, si Dar es Salaam.
Ni Nairobi.

Mji mkuu wa Uganda ni Nairobi?

La, si Nairobi.
Ni Kampala.

Mji mkuu wa Tanzania ni Kampala?

La, si Kampala.
Ni Dar es Salaam.

Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tabora ni
Shinyanga?

La, si Shinyanga.
Ni Tabora.

Mji mkuu wa Tanzania ni Dar es
Salaam?

Ndiyo, ni Dar es Salaam.

Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Dodoma ni
Dodoma?

Ndiyo, ni Dodoma.

Text C-4, Mode RC.

'Rungwa is between cities which?'

Rungwa iko kati ya miji ipi?

_____ kati ya Tabora na Mbeya.

Manyoni _____ kati _____ miji _____?

_____ kati _____ Tabora _____ Dodoma.

Lindi _____?

_____ Kilwa _____ Mtwara.

Masasi _____?

_____.

Mikumi _____?

_____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /ipi/ 'which?' has the prefix /i/, in concord with the Class 4 noun /miji/.

Text C-4, Mode AA.

Rungwa iko kati ya miji ipi?
 Manyoni iko kati ya miji ipi?
 Lindi iko kati ya miji ipi?
 Masasi iko kati ya miji ipi?
 Mikumi iko kati ya miji ipi?

Iko kati ya Tabora na Mbeya.
 Iko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma.
 Iko kati ya Kilwa na Mtwara.
 Iko kati ya Lindi na Tunduru.
 Iko kati Morogoro na Ifakara.

Text C-5, Mode LP.

'Tanga is near Indian Ocean.'
 Tanga iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.
 Mwanza iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.
 Dar es Salaam iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.
 Kilwa iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.
 Kigoma iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.
 Kipili iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.
 Bukoba iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.
 Musoma iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Text C-5, Mode RC.

Tanga ___karibu ___Bahari Hindi.
 Mwanza _____ Ziwa Victoria.
 Dar es Salaam _____.
 Kilwa _____.
 Kigoma _____.
 Kipili _____.
 Bukoba _____.
 Musoma _____.

Text C-6, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?
 Tanga iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?
 Kigoma iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika?
 Kipili iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika?
 Mtwara iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?
 Ujiji iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?
 Kigoma iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.
 Ndiyo, iko karibu.
 Ndiyo iko.
 Ndiyo, iko.
 Ndiyo, iko.
 La, haiko karibu na Bahari Hindi.
 Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.
 La, haiko karibu na Bahari Hindi.
 Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Tanga iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.

Dar es Salaam iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika?

La, haiko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika. Iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.

Bukoba iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.

Text C-7, Mode RC.

[Use the map to get the correct answers.]

'Musoma is near what lake?'

Musoma iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa _____.

Mwanza _____ ziwa _____?

_____ Victoria.

Kigoma _____?

_____.

Kipili _____?

_____.

Njombe _____?

_____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /gani/ 'what? what kind of?' does not change its form to agree with nouns. Its meaning overlaps partially with the interrogative stem /pi/ 'which?', and the latter could have been used in Text C-7 instead of /gani/. In agreement with the Class 5 noun /ziwa/, it would have had the form /lipi/. It is so used in Text C-8.

Text C-7, Mode AA.

Musoma iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Mwanza iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Kigoma iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Kipili iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Njombe iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Malawi.

Text C-8, Mode AA.

Bukoba iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Mwanza iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Kigoma iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Kipili iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Njombe iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Ujiji iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Text C-9, Mode LP.

'Tanga is on the coast.'

Tanga iko pwani.

Dar es Salaam iko pwani.

Kilwa iko pwani.

Lindi iko pwani.

Mtwara iko pwani.

Dodoma haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Singida haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Shinyanga haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Rungwa haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Iko karibu na Ziwa Malawi.

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Text C-9, Mode RC.

Tanga ___ pwani.

Dar es Salaam ___ .

Kilwa _____.

Lindi _____.

Mtwara _____.

Dodoma haiko _____. Iko bara.

Singida _____.

Shinyanga _____.

Rungwa _____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The new words are /pwani/ (on the) coast, shore, beach' and /bara/ 'mainland, continent, up-country' (Class 9).

Text C-10, Mode AA.

Tanga iko pwani?

Dar es Salaam iko pwani?

Lindi iko pwani?

Mtwara iko pwani?

Singida iko pwani?

Kondoa iko pwani?

Kilwa iko pwani?

Bagamoyo iko pwani?

Kilosa iko pwani?

Dodoma iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko pwani.

Ndiyo, iko pwani.

Ndiyo, iko.

Ndiyo, iko.

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

Ndiyo, iko pwani.

Ndiyo, iko.

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

Text C-11

[This text is to be used in a slightly different way. Each section of it consists of a series of sentences, all of which describe one place. Listen to each series and try to guess the place as soon as possible.]

Mji iko kaskazini ya Dar es Salaam.
Iko karibu na Mnyusi.
Iko pwani.
Iko magharibi ya Korogwe.
Ni mji gani?
Ni Tanga.

GUESSING GAME

Mji uko kaskazini ya Dar es Salaam.
Iko karibu na Mnyusi.
Iko pwani.
Iko magharibi ya Korogwe.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko katika Mkoa wa Mbeya.
Iko kusini ya Chunya.
Iko kaskazini ya Tukuyu.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko kusini ya Arusha.
Iko katika Mkoa wa Dodoma.
Iko kati ya Manyoni na Kilosa.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko magharibi ya Kisiwa cha Pemba.
Hauko pwani.
Iko karibu na Mto Pangani.
Iko magharibi ya Mnyusi.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko kaskazini magharibi ya Tabora.
Iko karibu na Burundi na Rwanda.
Iko katika Mkoa wa Ziwa.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko magharibi ya Tanga.
Haiko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma.
Iko kati ya Kigoma na Tabora.
Ni mji gani?

Mji hauko katika Mkoa wa Morogoro.
Iko kaskazini mashariki ya Masasi.
Si mji mkuu wa mkoa.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.
Ni mji mkuu wa Mkoa wa Mara.
Iko mashariki ya Bukoba.
Ni mji gani?
Ni Mwanza?
La, si Mwanza.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 16

M-1

| | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| Comstock | Bwana Kanyati afuate Comstock Ave. | Comstock | Have Mr. Kanyati follow Comstock Ave. |
| Euclid Ave. | Avuke Euclid Ave. | Euclid | He should cross Euclid Ave. |
| Univ. Place | Afike University Place. | Univ. Place | He should arrive at University Place. |
| kushoto | Ageuke kushoto. | to the left | He should turn left. |
| Irving Ave. | Afuate University Place mpaka Irving Ave. | Irving Ave. | He should follow Univer- sity Place to Irving Ave. |
| kuvuka | Asivuke Irving Ave. | to cross | He shouldn't cross Irving Avenue. |
| kaskazini | Aende kaskazini kuelekea Irving Ave. | north | He should go north on Irving Avenue. |

M-2

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Bw. Kanyati | BBw. Kanyati ataka kwenda hospitali. Aendeje? | Mr. Kanyati | Mr. Kanyati wants to go to the Hospital. How should he go? |
| sisi | Twataka kwenda hospitali. Tuendeje? | we | We want to go to the hospital. How should we go? |
| Bw. na Bibi Kanyati | Bw. na Bibi Kanyati wataka kwenda hospitali. Waendeje? | Mr. and Mrs Kanyati | Mr. and Mrs. Kanyati want to go to the hospital. How should they go? |
| mimi | Nataka kwenda hospitali. Niendeje? | I | I want to go to the hospital. How should I go? |

C-1

Ask and give directions to and from various points. Use a map of the place where you are now located.

TO THE STUDENT:

The verb forms in M-1 and M-2 that begin with /ku/ or (before some vowel stems) with /kw/ are 'infinitives':

kuelekea

'to head toward, go in the direction of'

kwenda

'to go'

An infinitive has no subject prefix, and no tense prefix. Swahili infinitives may follow /-taka/ 'want, desire':

Ninataka { kwuliza } swali.

'I want to ask a question.'

Hutaki kujibu?

'Don't you want to answer?'

In this respect, Swahili infinitives correspond to English 'to' plus the simple form of the verb. The infinitives of certain Swahili verbs are also used very much like certain English prepositions: /kuelekea/ is often translated by 'toward', and /kutoka/ by 'from':

Afuate Comstock Ave. kutoka
Euclid mpaka Kimmel Hall.

He should follow Comstock Avenue
from Euclid to Kimmel Hall.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

The verb forms in M-1 and M-2 that end with /e/ are 'subjunctive'. The subjunctive in Swahili has the usual subject prefixes (see Cycle 13). The final vowel is changed to /e/ for those stems that usually end in /a/; verbs that end in /i/ or /u/ are unaffected:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|-------------------|
| Anageuka. | 'He turns.' | Ageuke. | 'He should turn.' |
| Anajibu. | 'He answers.' | Ajibu. | 'Let him answer.' |

The negative of the subjunctive has the prefix /si/, which comes after the subject prefix:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------|
| Asigeuke. | 'He should not turn.' |
|-----------|-----------------------|

The little element /je/ 'how?' is added to the preceding word and pronounced as a part of it. Elements of which this is true are called 'enclitics'.

CYCLE 17

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| M-1 | | | |
| Tanzania | Tanzania ni nchi kubwa. | Tanzania | Tanzania is a large country. |
| Burundi | Burundi ni nchi ndogo. | Burundi | Burundi is a small country. |
| Kenya | Kenya ni nchi kubwa. | Kenya | Kenya is a large country. |
| Rwanda | Rwanda ni nchi ndogo. | Rwanda | Rwanda is a small country. |
| Ziwa Victoria | Ziwa Victoria ni ziwa kubwa. | L. Victoria | L. Victoria is a large lake. |
| Manyara (Ziwa) | Ziwa Manyara ni ziwa dogo. | L. Manyara | L. Manyara is a small lake. |
| Tanganyika (Ziwa) | Ziwa Tanganyika ni ziwa kubwa. | L. Tanganyika | L. Tanganyika is a large lake. |
| Eyasi (Ziwa) | Ziwa Eyasi ni ziwa dogo. | L. Eyasi | L. Eyasi is a small lake. |
| Unguja | Unguja ni kisiwa kikubwa. | Zanzibar | Zanzibar is a large island. |
| Pemba | Pemba ni kisiwa kikubwa. | Pemba | Pemba is a large island. |
| Mafia | Mafia ni kisiwa kidogo. | Mafia | Mafia is a small island. |
| Ukerewe | Ukerewe ni kisiwa kidogo. | Ukerewe | Ukerewe is a small island. |
| Dar-es-Salaam | Dar-es-Salaam ni mji mkubwa. | Dar-es-Salaam | Dar-es-Salaam is a large city. |
| Nairobi | Nairobi ni mji mkubwa. | Nairobi | Nairobi is a large city. |
| Malindi | Malindi ni mji mdogo. | Malindi | Malindi is a small city. |
| Singida | Singida ni mji mdogo. | Singida | Singida is a small city. |
| M-2 | | | |
| Tanzania | Tanzania ni nchi kubwa, au ndogo? | Tanzania | Is a large country, or a small one? |
| Mafia | Mafia ni kisiwa kikubwa, au kidogo? | Mafia | Is Mafia a large island, or a small one? |
| Ziwa Victoria | Ziwa Victoria ni ziwa kubwa, au dogo? | L. Victoria | Is Lake Victoria a large lake, or a small one? |
| Singida | Singida ni mji mkubwa, au mdogo? | Singida | Is Singida a large city, or a small one? |

C-1

A: (Tanzania) ni (nchi) (kubwa),
au (ndogo)?
B: Ni (kubwa).

A: Is (Tanzania) a (large) (country),
or a (small) one?
B: It's a (large) one.

C-2

A: (Tanzania) ni (nchi) (ndogo)?
B: La, si (ndogo). Ni (kubwa).

A: Is (Tanzania) a (small) (country)?
B: No, it's not (small). It's (large).

C-3

A: (Rwanda) ni (kisiwa), au
(nchi)?
B: Ni (nchi).
A: Ni (ndogo)?
B: Ndiyo, ni (ndogo).

A: Is (Rwanda) an (island), or a
(country)?
B: It's a (country).
A: Is it (small)?
B: Yes, it's (small).

TO THE STUDENT:

The stems /kubwa/ 'large' and /dogo/ 'small' belong to a rather small group of words which we shall call 'strong adjectives'. The concordial prefixes of strong adjectives are formed in the same ways as the class prefixes of nouns.

Certain strong adjectives, of which /dogo/ is one, have a prefix /n/ with nouns like /nchi/. Others, such as /kubwa/, have no prefix with those same nouns:

| | | | |
|------|---------------|--------|-----------------|
| nchi | <u>n</u> dogo | kisiwa | <u>k</u> idogo |
| nchi | -kubwa | kisiwa | <u>k</u> ikubwa |

CYCLE 18

M-1

| | |
|--|---|
| Tanzania na Kenya | Tanzania na Kenya ni nchi kubwa. |
| Rwanda na Burundi | Rwanda na Burundi ni nchi ndogo. |
| Ziwa Victoria na Tanganyika (Ziwa) | Ziwa Victoria na Ziwa Tanganyika ni maziwa makubwa. |
| Ziwa Manyara na Ziwa Eyasi | Ziwa Manyara na Ziwa Eyasi ni maziwa madogo. |
| Unguja na Pemba | Unguja na Pemba ni visiwa vikubwa. |
| Mafia na Ukerewe | Mafia na Ukerewe ni visiwa vidogo. |
| Dar-es-Salaam na Nairobi | Dar-es-Salaam na Nairobi ni miji mikubwa. |
| Malindi na Singida | Malindi na Singida ni miji midogo. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Tanzania and Kenya | Tanzania and Kenya are large countries. |
| Rwanda and Burundi | Rwanda and Burundi are small countries. |
| L. Victoria & L. Tanganyika | L. Victoria and L. Tanganyika are large lakes. |
| L. Manyara and L. Eyasi | L. Manyara and L. Eyasi are small lakes. |
| Zanzibar and Pemba | Zanzibar and Pemba are large islands. |
| Mafia and Ukerewe | Mafia and Ukerewe are small islands. |
| Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi | Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi are large cities. |
| Malindi and Singida | Malindi and Singida are small cities. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

M-2

| | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Mombasa | Mombasa ni mji mkubwa au mdogo? | Mombasa | Is Mombasa a large city, or a small one? |
| Malawi | Malawi ni mchi kubwa au ndogo? | Malawi | Is Malawi a large country, or a small one? |
| Sese | Visiwa vya Sese ni vikubwa au vidogo? | Sese | Are the Sese Islands large, or small? |
| Natron | Ziwa Natron ni kubwa au dogo? | Natron | Is L. Natron large, or small? |

C-1

(Ask and answer questions about the sizes of various countries, cities, lakes, and islands in East Africa.)

C-2

(Ask and answer the same questions about countries, cities, lakes, and islands in other parts of the world.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the plurals of inanimate nouns. In general, though not without exception, all singular nouns in one class have their plurals in some other class, and vice versa.

| SINGULARS | | | PLURALS | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Class No. | | | Class No. | |
| 1 | <u>m</u> walimu | 'teacher' | 2 | <u>w</u> aalimu |
| 3 | <u>m</u> ji | 'city' | 4 | <u>m</u> iji |
| 5 | -ziwa | 'lake' | 6 | <u>m</u> aziwa |
| 7 | <u>k</u> isiwa | 'island' | 8 | <u>v</u> isiwa |
| 9 | <u>n</u> chi | 'country' | 10 | <u>n</u> chi |
| | -wilaya | 'district' | | -wilaya |

These ten are the core of the noun class system of Swahili.

CYCLE 19

M-1

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Kenya, Tanzania | Kenya ni nchi kubwa lakini Tanzania ni nchi kubwa zaidi kuliko Kenya. | Kenya, Tanzania | Kenya is a large country, but Tanzania is larger than Kenya. |
| Tanzania, Sudan | Tanzania ni nchi kubwa lakini Sudan ni nchi kubwa zaidi kuliko Tanzania. | Tanzania, Sudan | Tanzania is a large country, but the Sudan is larger than Tanzania. |
| Unguja, Madagascar | Unguja ni kisiwa kikubwa lakini Madagascar ni kisiwa kikubwa zaidi kuliko Unguja. | Zanzibar, Madagascar | Zanzibar is a large island, but Madagascar is larger than Zanzibar. |
| Dar-es-Salaam, Lagos | Dar-es-Salaam ni mji mkubwa lakini Lagos ni mji mkubwa zaidi kuliko Dar-es-Salaam. | Dar-es-Salaam Lagos | Dar-es-Salaam is a large city, but Lagos is larger than Dar-es-Salaam. |

M-2

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Rwanda, Burundi | Rwanda na Burundi ni karibu sawa kwa ukubwa. | Rwanda, Burundi | Rwanda and Burundi are about the same size. |
| Ziwa Tanganyika, Ziwa Malawi | Ziwa Tanganyika na Ziwa Malawi ni karibu sawa kwa ukubwa. | L. Tanganyika, L. Malawi | L. Tanganyika and L. Malawi are about the same size. |
| Unguja, Pemba | Unguja na Pemba ni karibu sawa kwa ukubwa. | Zanzibar, Pemba | Zanzibar and Pemba are about the same size. |

ukubwa (14)

'largeness, size'

C-1

(Ask and answer questions about the sizes of various places in East Africa. This time, the answers should contain a comparison with the size of some other place.)

C-2

(Ask and answer the same questions about places in other parts of the world.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle, which is devoted to comparisons of inequality (M-1) and equality (M-2), does not introduce any major new points of Swahili grammar. Three minor points need comment, however.

The word /kuliko/ is translated 'than', but a more literal translation would be 'alongside', or 'where there is'.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

The word /zaidi/, translated here as 'more', is not necessary: one may say simply /Tanzania ni kubwa kuliko Kenya./ 'Tanzania is larger than Kenya.'

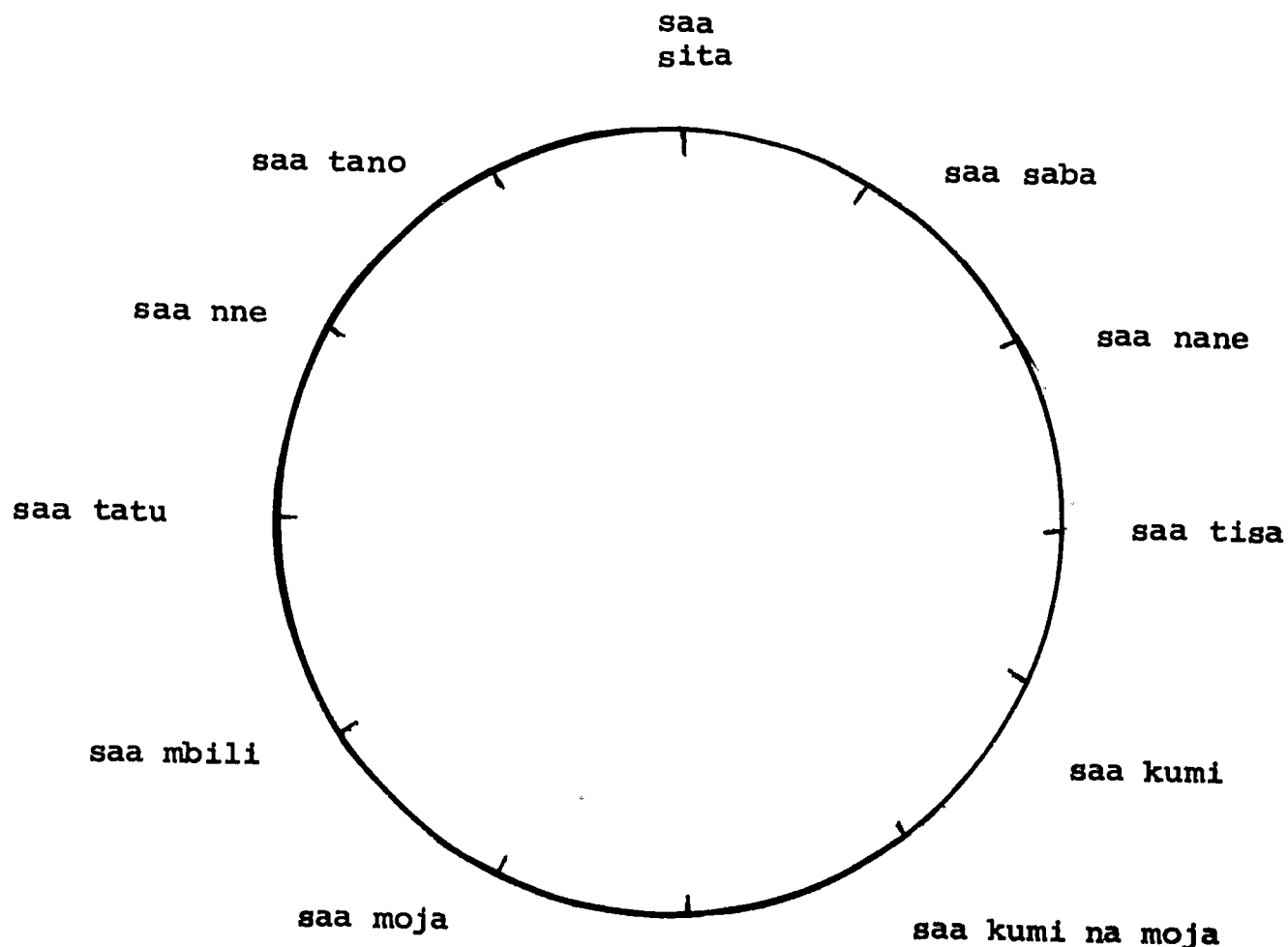
The noun /ukubwa/ 'largeness, size' is an abstract noun formed with the class prefix /u/ plus the stem /kubwa/. Many abstract nouns, and some other nouns, belong to this class (Class 14). Another abstract noun is /usawa/ 'evenness, likeness, equality'.

(Classes 11-13, found in some other Bantu languages, are absent from Swahili.)

CYCLE 20

[NB Experience has shown that students learn to tell time with much less confusion if they do not know the literal meanings of /tano, moja, nne/ etc., until they have used them for two or three days in telling time.

(NB The students should not know the literal meanings of tano, moja, nne, mbili, tatu, etc. at this time.)



Saga ni saa _____.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

M-2

ngapi

Sasa ni saa ngapi?

how many

What time is it now?

C-1

(Place a large clock in front of the class, or draw one on the blackboard.)

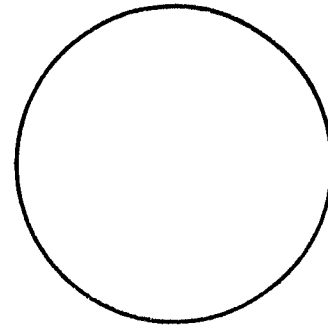
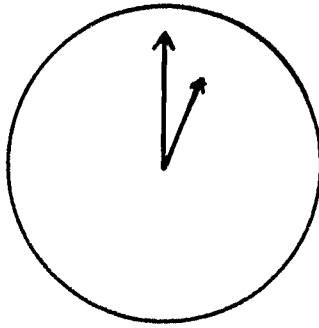
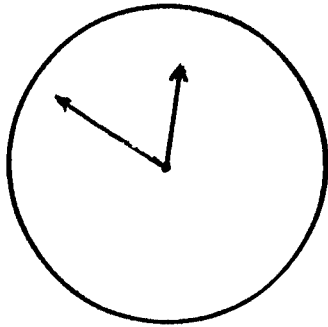
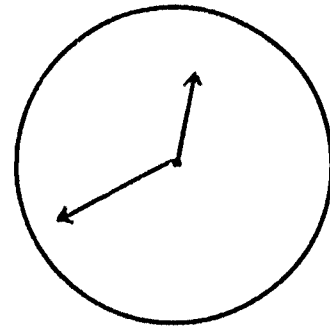
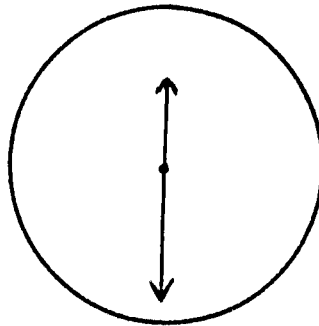
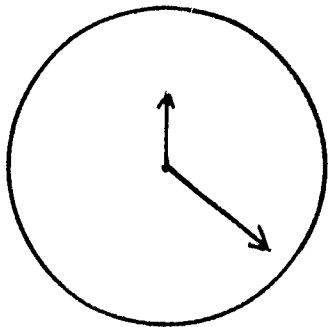
Sasa ni saa ngapi?

What time is it now?

Saa ni sa _____.

It's _____.

CYCLE 21



M-1

20 Sasa ni saa sita na dakika ishirini.

It's 12:20.

30 Ni saa sita na dakika thelathini.

It's 12:30.

40 Ni saa sita na dakika arobaini.

It's 12:40.

50 Ni saa sita na dakika hamsini.

It's 12:50.

60 Ni saa saba.

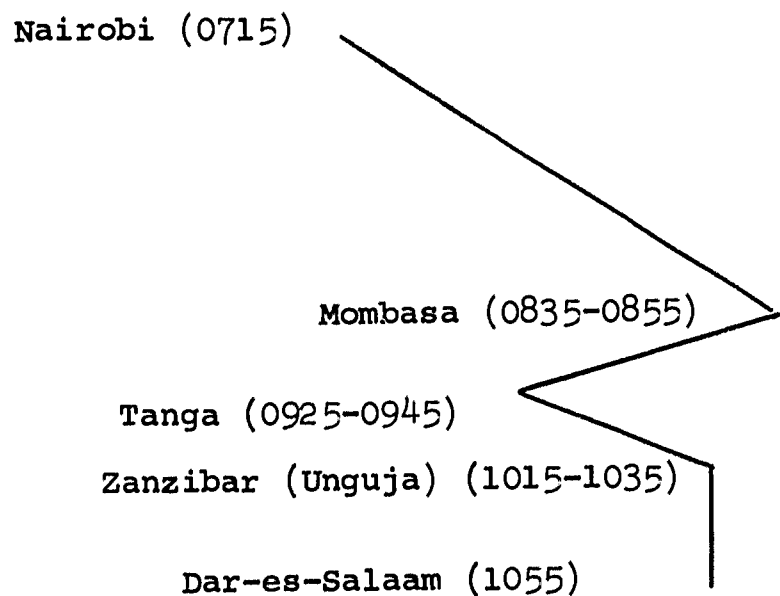
It's 1:00.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

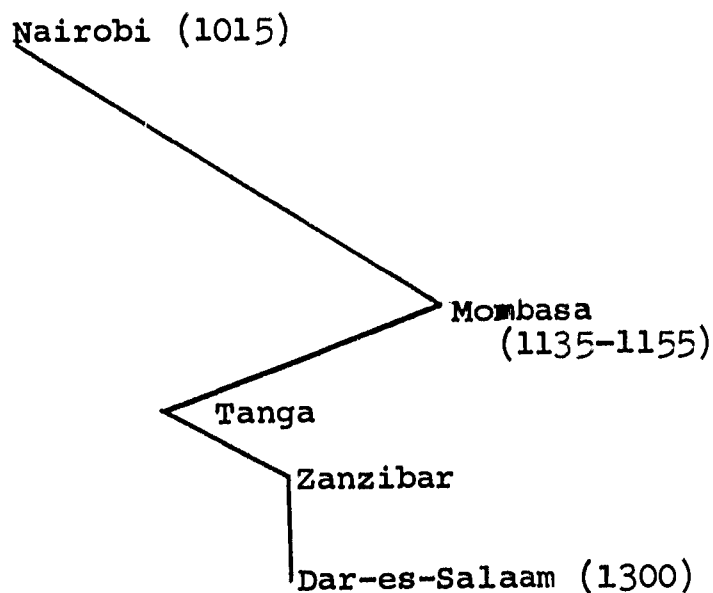
(Based on actual East African Airways timetable)

M-2,3

Ndege Namba 301



Ndege Namba 329



7:15 Ndege namba 301 huondoka Nairobi saa moja asubuhi.

8:35 Hufika Mombasa saa mbili na dakika thelathini na tano.

8:55 Huondoka Mombasa saa tatu kasoro dakika tano.

9:25 Hufika Tanga saa tisa na dakika ishirini na tano.

9:45 Huondoka Tanga saa nne kasoro dakika kumi na tano.

Zanzibar (Unguja) Huenda Unguja.

10:35 Huondoka Unguja saa nne na dakika thelathini na tano.

10:55 Hufika Dar saa tano kasoro dakika tano.

10:15 Ndege namba 329 huondoka Nairobi saa nne na robo asubuhi.

Flight 301 leaves Nairobi at 7:15 a.m.

It arrives at Mombasa at 8:35.

It leaves Mombasa at 8:55.

It arrives at Tanga at 9:25.

It leaves Tanga at 9:45.

It goes to Zanzibar.

It leaves Zanzibar at 10:35.

It arrives at Dar at 10:55.

Flight 329 leaves Nairobi at 10:15 a.m.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| 11:35 | Hufika Mombasa saa tano na dakika thelathini na tano. | It arrives at Mombasa at 11:35. |
| 11:55 | Huondoka Mombasa saa sita kasoro dakika tano. | It leaves Mombasa at 11:55. |
| Tanga | Haiendi Tanga. | It doesn't go to Tanga. |
| Unguja | Haiendi Unguja. | It doesn't go to Zanzibar. |
| 12:50 | Hufika Dar saa saba. | It arrives at Dar at 1:00. |

(Ask and answer questions about the schedules of these two flights only. Students may look at the sample 'maps' which appear with M-2, 3.)

C-2

(When reviewing this cycle on subsequent days, use the schedules of other flights, including those that the students have taken recently or expect to take. Each student should be primarily responsible for the flights in which he has been or will be involved.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the third 'present' tense, the /hu/ tense. This tense has /hu/ in place of any and all subject prefixes. It is particularly likely to be used in talking about very regular or characteristic activity.

As illustrated in the schedule for Flight 329, the negative of the /hu/ tense is identical with the negative of the /na/ and /a/ tenses.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| dakika (9, 10) | 'minute' |
| saa (9, 10) | 'hour, clock' |

TEXTS, SERIES D

Each part of Series D is based on a short impromptu monolog about some city in East Africa. The monolog is followed by notes, practice materials that illustrate systematic relationships, and a set of sample quizzes. The following procedures will be useful:

1. Go through the monolog without reference to the English. See how much of it you can understand without help.
2. Check the English translation and read the notes, if any.
3. Using as cues the Swahili words in the left-hand column, or the English sentences in the right-hand column, give the Swahili sentences ahead of the tape and without looking at them in the book.
4. Go on to the systematic exercises. The goal is to give the Swahili words or phrases quickly and correctly, in any order. Use as cues both the blanked-out Swahili version and the English translations.
5. Practice questions and answers on the text.
6. Prepare for written or oral quizzes of the kinds illustrated. You should have at least one of these per day, lasting from 90 seconds to three minutes. In this way, you and your instructor will have a tangible record of your progress.

Text D-1,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>Mji</u> wa Voi uko kati ya Nairobi na Mombasa. | The town of Voi is between Nairobi and Mombasa. |
| 2. Iko katika wilaya ya Teita, Jimbo la Pwani. | It is in the District of Teita, the Coast Province. |
| 3. Wateita wanakaa Voi. | The Teita people live in Voi. |
| 4. Wanalima kahawa. | They grow coffee. |

Systematic Relationships:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Mji -a Voi | Mji wa <u>Voi</u> |
| Wilaya -a Teita | Wilaya ya Teita |
| Jimbo -a Pwani | Jimbo la Pwani |
| kati -a Nairobi | kati ya Nairobi |

the city of Voi
the district of Teita
the Coast Province
the center of Nairobi

kahawa (9) 'coffee'

Mji -a Voi -o katika wilaya
-a Teita.

Mji wa Voi uko katika wilaya
ya Teita.

Wilaya -a Teita -ko katika
Jimbo -a Pwani.

Wilaya ya Teita iko katika Jimbo
la Pwani.

Jimbo -a Pwani -ko katika Kenya.

Jimbo la Pwani liko katika Kenya.

Mji -a Voi -ko kati ya miji
-a Nairobi na Mombasa.

Mji wa Voi uko kati ya miji ya
Nairobi na Mombasa.

Supply prefixes:

1. Mji --a Voi --ko kati ya miji --a Nairobi na Mombasa.
2. --ko katika Wilaya --a Teita, Jimbo --a Pwani.
3. --teita ----kaa Voi.
4. ----lima kahawa.

Supply stems:

1. Mji w-- Voi u-- kati ya-- Nairobi na Mombasa.
2. I-- katika Wilaya --a Teita, Jimbo l-- Pwani.
3. Wa---- wana---- Voi.
4. Wana----- kahawa.

Questions and Answers

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mji wa Voi uko katika wilaya gani? | In what district is the city of Voi? |
| 2. Iko katika jimbo gani? | In what province is it? |
| 3. Iko kati ya miji ipi? | Between what two cities is it? |
| 4. Nani wanakaa huko? | Who lives there? |
| 5. Wanalima nini? | What do they grow? |

TO THE STUDENT:

Notice the two new interrogative words /nani/ 'who?' and /nini/ 'what?'. Both /nini/ and /gani/ are often translated into English by 'what?'. The difference between them is that /nini/ takes the place of a noun or a whole noun phrase, whereas /gani/ takes the place of a modifier of a noun.

Sample short tests.

I. Copy, filling in the blanks:

M--- --a Voi -ko katika W----- --a Teita. I-- kati --a Nairobi --
Mombasa. Iko ----- Jimbo --- Pwani. Wa----- ----kaa Voi. Wana ----
kahawa.

II. Use each of the following in a true and correct sentence about Voi:

kati wanakaa
katika wanalima

III. Discuss one of the following topics:

1. The location of Voi.
2. The people of Voi.

Text D-2

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| mji mkuu | 1. Kisumu ni mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanza. | Kisumu is the capital of Nyanza Province. |
| karibu | 2. Iko karibu na Ziwa Viktoria. | It is near Lake Victoria. |
| kaskazini | 3. Iko kaskazini ya Musoma. | It is north of Musoma. |
| kukaa | 4. Wajaluo hukaa Kisumu. | The Luo people live in Kisumu. |
| kuvua | 5. Wanavua samaki, na kufuga ng'ombe pia. | They catch fish, and they keep cattle also. |

TO THE STUDENT:

The Swahili stem that corresponds to English 'Luo' is /Jaluo/.

Sentence 5 illustrates an important use of the infinitive in Swahili, one which has no parallel in English. This sentence is a combination of two simpler sentences:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wanavua samaki. | They fish. |
| Wanafuga ng'ombe. | They keep cattle. |

When two such sentences are joined by /na/ 'and', the second verb is usually in the infinitive.

Systematic Relationships:

| | | |
|----|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. | -ji -kuu -a jimbo | mji mkuu wa jimbo |
| | Ziwa -a kaskazini | Ziwa la kaskazini |
| | kaskazini -a Musoma | kaskazini ya Musoma |

the capital of the province
the northern lake
north of Musoma

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Ziwa Rudolf --ko kaskazini.

Mji -a Marsabit -ko kaskazini.

Ziwa Rudolf --ko katika kaskazini
-a Kenya.

Ziwa Rudolf liko kaskazini.

Mji wa Marsabit uko kaskazini.

Ziwa Rudolf liko katika kaskazini
ya Kenya.

Lake Rudolf is in the North.

The city of Marsabit is in the North.

Lake Rudolf is in northern Kenya.

B.

1. Mji -- Kisumu u-- karibu na Ziwa Victoria.
2. ----luo ----kaa Kisumu.
3. ----vua samaki na --fuga ng'ombe pia.
4. Kisumu ni -ji -kuu -a jimbo -a Nyanza.
5. -ko kaskazini --a Musoma.

C.

1. Kisumu -- mji mkuu -- ----- la Nyanza.
2. Iko ----- -- Ziwa -----.
3. Iko ----- -- Musoma.
4. ----- hukaa Kisumu.
5. Wanavua -----.
6. Wanafuga ----- pia.

D.

1. M-- wa Kisumu u-- ka---- na ----- Victoria.
2. Waja--- wana--- Kisumu.
3. Wana --- samaki na ku----- ng'ombe pia.
4. Kisumu -- m-- m--- wa Jimbo l- Nyanza.

E. Reading Comprehension

Mji Mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanza ni Kisumu. Iko kati ya Kampala na Nairobi. Iko katika Jimbo la Nyanza. Iko kaskazini ya Musoma. Wajaluo wanakaa Kisumu. Wanakaa karibu na Ziwa Victoria. Wanafuga ng'ombe, na kuvua samaki pia.

F.

1. Mji wa Kisumu uko katika wilaya gani?
2. Ni mji mkuu wa jimbo gani?
3. Iko kati ya miji ipi?
4. Nani wanakaa huko?
5. Wanafuga nini?
6. Wanavua nini?

SAMPLE 3-MINUTE TESTS

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Mji ---- wa Jimbo -- Nyanza -- Kisumu. Iko ----- ya Musoma. Iko
----- ya Kampala -- Nairobi. Iko ----- na ---- Victoria. ----luo
hu---- Kisumu. Wana----- ng'ombe, na --vua ----- pia.

2. Use each of the following in a complete, true sentence about Kisumu:

kaskazini samaki
mkuu ng'ombe
ziwa

3. Discuss one of the following topics:

- a) The location of Kisumu.
- b) Something about the economics of the region.

TEXT D-3

| | | | |
|----------|----|--|--|
| kati | 1. | Mji wa Nakuru iko kati ya Nairobi na Kitale. | The town of Nakuru is between Nairobi and Kitale. |
| mji mkuu | 2. | Ni mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Rift Valley. | It is the capital city of the Rift Valley Province. |
| kukaa | 3. | Wanandi hukaa Nakuru. | The Nandis live in Nakuru. |
| kuchunga | 4. | Wanachunga ng'ombe. | They herd cattle. |
| iko | 5. | Iko kaskazini magharibi ya Nairobi, na kusini ya Kitale. | It is northwest of Nairobi, and south of Kitale. |

TO THE STUDENT:

Both of the verbs /fuga/ and /chunga/ may be used with /ng'ombe/ 'cattle'. The former is more general, referring to the whole relationship of the cattle-raiser to this cattle. The latter refers to the specific activities of tending them.

A. --ji --a Nakuru --ko kati --a Nairobi -- Kitale. -- mji --kuu --a Jimbo
--a Rift Valley. --nandi --kaa Nakuru. -----chunga ng'ombe. Nakuru --ko
kaskazini magharibi --a Nairobi, na kusini --a Kitale.

B. -ji -- Nakuru uko ---- -- Nairobi n-- Kitale. -- Mji Mkuu -- Jimbo -- Rift
Valley. ----- hukaa Nakuru. Wanachunga -----, Nakuru iko kaskazini -----
-a Nairobi, na ----- ya Kitale.

C. M-- w-- Nakuru u-- kati y-- Nairobi na Kitale. Ni M-- M--- w-- Jimbo l--
Rift Valley. Wa---- hu----- Nakuru. Wana ----- ng'ombe. Nakuru i-- kaskazini
magharibi y-- Nairobi na kusini y-- Kitale.

D. Comprehension

Wanandi hukaa katika Nakuru katika Jimbo la Rift Valley. Nakuru iko kaskazini magharibi ya Nairobi. Iko kusini ya Kitale, na kusini magharibi ya Nanyuki. Ni mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Rift Valley.

Questions and Answers

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Nakuru iko kusini ya mji upi? | Nakuru is south of what city? |
| 2. Iko kaskazini ya mji upi? | What city is it north of? |
| 3. Iko kaskazini magharibi ya mji upi? | It is northwest of what city? |
| 4. Iko katika jimbo gani? | In what province is it? |
| 5. Ni mji mkuu wa jimbo gani? | What province is it the capital of? |
| 6. Nani wanachunga ng'ombe karibu na Nakuru? | Who herds cattle near Nakuru? |
| 7. Wanandi wanafanya nini? | What do the Nandi do? |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

SOMO 22

M-1

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ngapi? | miji mingapi? | maziwa mangapi? | visiwa vingapi? | nchi ngapi? |
| moja | mji mmoja | ziwa moja | kisiwa kimoja | nchi moja |
| mbili | miji miwili | maziwa mawili | visiwa viwili | nchi mbili |
| tatu | miji mitatu | maziwa matatu | visiwa vitatu | nchi tatu |
| nne | miji minne | maziwa manne | visiwa vinne | nchi nne |
| tano | miji mitano | maziwa matano | visiwa vitano | nchi tano |
| sita | miji sita | maziwa sita | visiwa sita | nchi sita |
| saba | miji saba | maziwa saba | visiwa saba | nchi saba |
| nane | miji minane | maziwa manane | visiwa vinane | nchi nane |
| tisa | miji tisa | maziwa tisa | visiwa tisa | nchi tisa |
| kumi | miji kumi | maziwa kumi | visiwa kumi | nchi kumi |
| kumi na moja | miji kumi na mmoja | maziwa kumi na moja | visiwa kumi na kimoja | nchi kumi na moja |
| kumi na mbili | miji kumi na miwili | maziwa kumi na mawili | visiwa kumi na viwili | nchi kumi na mbili |
| kumi na tatu | miji kumi na mitatu | maziwa kumi na matatu | visiwa kumi na vitatu | nchi kumi na tatu |
| kumi na nne | miji kumi na minne | maziwa kumi na manne | visiwa kumi na vinne | nchi kumi na nne |
| kumi na tano | miji kumi na mitano | maziwa kumi na matano | visiwa kumi na vitano | nchi kumi na tano |
| kumi na sita | miji kumi na sita | maziwa kumi na sita | visiwa kumi na sita | nchi kumi na sita |
| kumi na saba | miji kumi na saba | maziwa kumi na saba | visiwa kumi na saba | nchi kumi na saba |
| kumi na nane | miji kumi na minane | maziwa kumi na manane | visiwa kumi na vinane | nchi kumi na nane |
| kumi na tisa | miji kumi na tisa | maziwa kumi na tisa | visiwa kumi na tisa | nchi kumi na tisa |
| ishirini | miji ishirini | maziwa ishirini | visiwa ishirini | nchi ishirini |
| nyingi | miji mingi | maziwa mengi | visiwa vingi | nchi nyingi |
| chache | miji michache | maziwa machache | visiwa vichache | nchi chache |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 22

M-1 (The student should learn to give these phrases from memory, first by vertical columns, and then by horizontal rows.)

| how many? | how many cities? | how many lakes? | how many islands? | how many countries? |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| one | one city | one lake | one island | one country |
| two | two cities | two lakes | two islands | two countries |
| three | three cities | three lakes | three islands | three countries |
| four | four cities | four lakes | four islands | four countries |
| five | five cities | five lakes | five islands | five countries |
| six | six cities | six lakes | six islands | six countries |
| seven | seven cities | seven lakes | seven islands | seven countries |
| eight | eight cities | eight lakes | eight islands | eight countries |
| nine | nine cities | nine lakes | nine islands | nine countries |
| ten | ten cities | ten lakes | ten islands | ten countries |
| eleven | eleven cities | eleven lakes | eleven islands | eleven countries |
| twelve | twelve cities | twelve lakes | twelve islands | twelve countries |
| thirteen | thirteen cities | thirteen lakes | thirteen islands | thirteen countries |
| fourteen | fourteen cities | fourteen lakes | fourteen islands | fourteen countries |
| fifteen | fifteen cities | fifteen lakes | fifteen islands | fifteen countries |
| sixteen | sixteen cities | sixteen lakes | sixteen islands | sixteen countries |
| seventeen | seventeen cities | seventeen lakes | seventeen islands | seventeen countries |
| eighteen | eighteen cities | eighteen lakes | eighteen islands | eighteen countries |
| nineteen | nineteen cities | nineteen lakes | nineteen islands | nineteen countries |
| twenty | twenty cities | twenty lakes | twenty islands | twenty countries |
| many | many cities | many lakes | many islands | many countries |
| few | few cities | few lakes | few islands | few countries |

NB - Some of the number-words change prefixes to agree with the noun to which they refer, and some do not. It is suggested that the student draw a circle around each prefix that shows this kind of agreement.

M-2

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Uganda | Katika nchi ya Uganda, kuna maziwa mengi. | Uganda | In the country of Uganda there are many lakes. |
| Msumbiji | Katika nchi ya Msumbiji hakuna maziwa mengi. | Mozambique | In the country of Mozambique there are not many lakes. |
| Ziwa Viktoria | Katika Ziwa Viktoria, kuna visiwa vingi. | Lake Victoria | In Lake Victoria there are many islands. |
| Ziwa Tanganyika na Ziwa Malawi | Katika maziwa Tanganyika na Malawi hakuna visiwa vingi. | Lake Tanganyika and L. Malawi | In Lakes Tanganyika and Malawi there are not many islands. |
| Wilaya ya Arusha | Katika wilaya ya Arusha kuna maziwa matatu. | Arusha District | In the district of Arusha there are three lakes. |
| Wilaya/jimbo la/ya Mtwara | Katika wilaya/jimbo la ya Mtwara, hakuna maziwa. | Mtwara District/Province | In the district/province of Mtwara, there are no lakes. |

C-1

Ask and answer questions about the numbers of lakes, towns, etc. in various countries and subdivisions of countries in East Africa.

C-2

Ask and answer the same questions for other parts of the world.

CYCLE 23

M-1

(The mileages given in this lesson are by air.)

| | | | |
|---------|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Kigoma | Ni maili 670 kutoka Kigoma mpaka Dar. | Kigoma | It's 670 miles from Kigoma to Dar. |
| Unguja | Ni maili 45 kutoka Unguja mpaka Dar. | Zanzibar | It's 45 miles from Zanzibar to Dar. |
| Nairobi | Ni maili 415 kutoka Nairobi mpaka Dar. | Nairobi | It's 415 miles from Nairobi to Dar. |
| Mtwara | Ni maili 260 kutoka Mtwara mpaka Dar. | Mtwara | It's 260 miles from Mtwara to Dar. |

M-2

| | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|
| Mombasa | Ni kama maili 285 kutoka Mombasa mpaka Nairobi. | Mombasa | It's about 285 miles from Mombasa to Nairobi. |
| Kampala | Ni kama maili 310 kutoka Kampala mpaka Nairobi. | Kampala | It's about 310 miles from Kampala to Nairobi. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| Kigali | Ni kama maili 460 kutoka Kigali mpaka Nairobi. | Kigali | It's about 460 miles from Kigali to Nairobi. |
| Bujumbura | Ni kama maili 530 kutoka Bujumbura mpaka Nairobi. | Bujumbura | It's about 530 miles from Bujumbura to Nairobi. |

M-3

| | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|---------------------------------------|
| umbali gani? | Ni umbali gani kutoka Tanga mpaka Unguja? | how far? | How far is it from Tanga to Zanzibar? |
| | maili (9, 10) | 'mile' | |
| | umbali (14) | 'distance' | |

C-1

(Ask or answer questions about distances between East African cities. Begin with the pairs of cities that are given in M-1 and M-2. The students should memorize these distances, which will then serve as a basis for estimating other distances within this area.)

C-2

(Ask and answer questions about distances between cities in other parts of the world, including the United States.)

CYCLE 24

M-1

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------|---------------------------------------|
| Blantyre | Nilikwenda Blantyre wiki iliyopita. | Blantyre | I went to Blantyre last week. |
| ndege | Nilisafiri kwa ndege. | airplane | I travelled by air. |
| Dar | Niliondoka Dar saa tano na dakika kumi. | Dar | I left Dar at 11:10. |
| Blantyre | Nilifika Blantyre saa saba na dakika tano. | Blantyre | I reached Blantyre at 1:05. |
| safari | Safari ilichukua muda wa saa moja na dakika hamsini na tano. | trip | The trip took an hour and 55 minutes. |

M-2

| | | | |
|--------|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| kufika | Nilifika hapa wiki mbili zilizopita. | to arrive | I arrived here two weeks ago. |
| kuja | Nilikuja kwa gari la abiria. | to come | I came by bus. |
| safari | Safari ilichukua siku mbili. | trip | The trip took two days. |
| maili | Ni umbali wa maili 1500 kutoka nyumbani kwangu mpaka hapa. | miles | It's 1500 miles from my home to here. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

The concordial prefixes used with these stems do not include /m/ in the prefixes for Classes 1, 3, 4, and 6. The possessives will therefore be called 'weak adjectives'. The weak adjective concords as they are used with a stem that begins with a vowel are illustrated with /-angu/ 'my':

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----|----------------|
| 1 | <u>w</u> angu | 2 | <u>w</u> angu |
| 3 | <u>w</u> angu | 4 | <u>y</u> angu |
| 5 | <u>l</u> angu | 6 | <u>y</u> angu |
| 7 | <u>ch</u> angu | 8 | <u>vy</u> angu |
| 9 | <u>y</u> angu | 10 | <u>z</u> angu |
| | 14 | | <u>w</u> angu |

CYCLE 25

M-1

| | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|
| Mombasa | Nilikuwa Mombasa. | Mombasa | I was in Mombasa. |
| Nairobi | Nilitaka kwenda Nairobi kwa ndege. | Nairobi | I wanted to go to Nairobi by plane. |
| pesa/fedha | Nilikuwa na fedha za kutosha. | money | I had enough money. ('... money of to suffice') |
| ndege | Kulikuwa na ndege saa 2 asubuhi. | plane | There was a plane at 8 a.m. |
| siku | Kuna ndege nne siku. | day | There are four planes a day. |

C-1 (Each student should tell about a trip that he has made recently by public transportation. In the third line, he should give the actual amount of the fare.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The verb in the first sentence is /nilikuwa/. The infinitive of this verb is /kuwa/, and its stem is /wa/ 'to be, become'. The /ku/ in /nilikuwa/ 'I was' is comparable to the /kw/ in /ninakwenda/ 'I went' (see Cycle 15):

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| <u>kutoka</u> | <u>kuwa</u> | <u>kwenda</u> |
| <u>nilitoka</u> | <u>nilikuwa</u> | <u>nilikwenda</u> |

In these examples, the stem of each verb has been underlined twice. The meaningful prefixes have been underlined once. The meaningless /ku/ (before consonants) or /kw/ (before vowels) is used with certain forms of all verbs that have only one syllable in the stem (such as /wa/), and in the same forms of two or three other verbs, one of which is /enda/.

In the fourth line of M-1, the words /kulikuwa na/ are the past tense counterpart of /kuna/ 'there is' (see Cycle 22). The first person singular /nilikuwa na/ 'I had' is similarly the past of /nina/ 'I have'. A literal translation of /nilikuwa na/ is 'I was with'.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 26

M-1

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|--|
| Tanzania | Ulikwenda Tanzania katika safari yako? Ndiyo, nilikwenda kule. | Tanzania | Did you go to Tanzania on your trip? Yes, I went there. |
| Victoria | Uliliona Ziwa Viktoria? Ndiyo, nililiona. | Victoria | Did you see Lake Victoria? Yes, I saw it. |
| Ukerewe | Ulikiona kisiwa cha Ukerewe? Ndiyo, nilikiona. | Ukerewe | Did you see Ukerewe Island? Yes, I saw it. |
| Mwanza | Uliuona mji wa Mwanza? Ndiyo, niliuona. | Mwanza | Did you see the city of Mwanza? Yes, I saw it. |
| Musoma, Bukoba | Uliiona miji ya Musoma na Bukoba? Ndiyo, niliona. | Musoma, Bukoba | Did you see the cities of Musoma and Bukoba? Yes, I saw them. |
| Unguja, Pemba | Uliviona visiwa vya Unguja na Pemba? Ndiyo, niliviona. | Zanzibar, Pemba | Did you see the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba? Yes, I saw them. |
| Tanganyika, Malawi | Uliyaona maziwa ya Tanganyika na Malawi? Ndiyo, niliyaona. | Tanganyika, Malawi | Did you see Lakes Tanganyika and Malawi? Yes, I saw them. |
| Zambia | Uliiona nchi ya Zambia? Ndiyo, niliona. | Zambia | Did you see the country of Zambia? Yes, I saw it. |
| Burundi, Rwanda | Uliziona nchi za Burundi na Rwanda? Ndiyo, niliziona. | Burundi, Rwanda | Did you see the countries of Burundi and Rwanda? Yes, I saw them. |
| Kilimanjaro | Uliuona mlima wa Kilimanjaro? Ndiyo, niliuona. | Kilimanjaro | Did you see Mt. Kilimanjaro? Yes, I saw it. |

M-2

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|--|
| Ziwa Victoria | Unalijua (unalifahamu) Ziwa Victoria? Ndiyo, nalijua sana. | Lake Victoria | Do you know (are you familiar with) Lake Victoria? Yes, I know it well. |
| Unguja | Unakijua kisiwa cha Unguja? Ndiyo, nalijua sana. | Zanzibar | Do you know the Island of Zanzibar? Yes, I know it well. |
| Arusha | Unaujua mji wa Arusha? Ndiyo, naujua sana. | Zrusha | Do you know the city of Arusha? Yes, I know it well. |
| Mbeya na Mwanza | Unaijua miji ya Mbeya na Mwanza? Ndiyo, naijua sana. | Mbeya and Mwanza | Do you know the cities of Mbeya and Mwanza? Yes, I know them well. |

C-1

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A: Unaki(j)ua (kisiwa) cha (Pemba)? | Do you know the (island) of (Pemba)? |
| B: Ndiyo, na(ki)jua sana. | Yes, I know (it) well. |
| A: (Ki)ko wapi? | Where (is it)? |
| B: (Ki)ko (kaskazini) ya (kisiwa cha Unguja). | (It is) (north of Zanzibar). |

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the object prefixes that go with inanimate nouns. (Animate object prefixes were introduced in Cycle 10.) There is nothing particularly surprising about them, except that they have the same form before vowels that they have before consonants: 'I saw it (Cl.7)' is /nilikiona/, and not */nilichona/.

CYCLE 27

M-1

- | | | | |
|----------------|--|----------|--|
| Dar | Bwana Kanyati alikwenda Dar-es-Salaam. | Dar | Mr. Kanyati went to Dar-es-Salaam. |
| Nairobi | Aliondoka Nairobi kwa ndege saa tatu ya asubuhi. | Nairobi | He left Nairobi by air at 9:00 a.m. |
| Mombasa | Hakwenda Mombasa. | Mombasa | He didn't go to Mombasa. |
| Tabora | Bwana Kanyati alisafiri kutoka Dar mpaka Tabora. | Tabora | Mr. Kanyati travelled from Dar to Tabora. |
| gari la moshi | Alikwenda kwa gari la moshi. | train | He went by train. |
| ndege | Hakukuwa na ndege. | plane | There was no plane. |
| Bagamoyo | Hakupitia Bagamoyo. | Bagamoyo | He didn't pass through Bagamoyo. |
| Mwanza | Bwana Kanyati alitoka Tabora kwenda Mwanza. | Mwanza | Mr. Kanyati went from Tabora to Mwanza. |
| gari la abiria | Alikwenda kwa gari la abiria. | bus | He went by bus. |
| maziwa | Hakuona maziwa yo yote. | lakes | He didn't see any lakes. |
| Kisumu | Bwana Kanyati alisafiri kutoka Mwanza mpaka Kisumu kwa gari. | Kisumu | Mr. Kanyati went from Mwanza to Kisumu by car. |
| Kenya | Aliingia Kenya. | Kenya | He entered Kenya. |
| Uganda | Hakuingia Uganda. | Uganda | He didn't enter Uganda. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

C-1

A: Bwana Kanyati alisafiri kutoka
(Mbeya) mpaka (Shinyanga)
alipitia Tabora?
Alipitia (Tabora)?

Mr. Kanyati traveled from (Mbeya)
to (Shinyanga).
Did he pass through (Tabora)?

B: (Ndiyo, alipitia (Tabora)?
(La, hakupitia (Tabora).)

(Yes, he did pass through (Tabora).
(No, he didn't.)

(The person who asks the question (second line of C-1)
should sometimes give the name of a town through which
Mr. Kanyati did not pass.)

(The person who answers may look at the map at first.
Later, he should answer without having to look at the
map.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The negative that corresponds to the /li/ tense, like the present negative
(Cycle 14), begins with the prefix /ha/:

tulifika 'we arrived' hatukufika 'we didn't arrive'

In the past negative, all verbs have the prefix /ku/ after the subject prefix.
Unlike the present negative, the past negative has no charge of the final vowel:

hatufiki 'we don't arrive' hatukufika 'we didn't arrive'

The past negative corresponding to /kuna/ 'there is' is of course /hakukuwa na/.
'I didn't have' is /sikuwa na/, and 'you didn't have' is /hukuwa na/.

CYCLE 28

M-1

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|---|
| Dar | Bwana Kanyati anataka kwenda Dar-es-Salaam. | Dar | Mr. Kanyati wants to go to Dar-es-Salaam. |
| ndege (9,10) | Anataka kwenda kwa ndege. | plane | He wants to go by plane. |
| saa kumi na mbili asubuhi | Anataka kuondoka Nairobi saa kumi na mbili. Lakini hawezi kuondoka Nairobi saa kumi na mbili asubuhi. | 6 a.m. | He wants to leave Nairobi at 6:00 a.m. But he can't leave Nairobi at 6:00 a.m. |
| saa moja asubuhi | Ndege ya kwanza huondoka Nairobi saa moja asubuhi. | 7 a.m. | The first plane leaves Nairobi at 7:00 a.m. |
| Dar | Ndege haimalizi safari yake Dar. (au safari ya ndege haiishi Dar.) | Dar | The plane doesn't end its trip at Dar. |
| Blantyre | Huendelea mpaka Blantyre. | Blantyre | It continues as far as Blantyre. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

M-2

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| Afrika Mashariki | Natarajia kuitembelea Afrika Mashariki. | East Africa | I'm planning to visit East Africa. |
| pwani | Nataka kuitembelea miji ya pwani. | coast | I want to visit the coastal cities. |
| ndani (9) 'in, inside' | Sitapata nafasi ya kuitembelea miji ya bara. | interior | I won't have time to visit the interior. |
| karibuni | Natumaini kurudi Amerika karibuni. | soon | I hope to return to America soon. |

C-1

| | |
|--|---|
| A: Unataka kwenda wapi? | A: Where do you want to go? |
| B: Nataka kwenda (Pemba). | B: I want to go to (Pemba). |
| A: Unatumaini kuondoka (Dar) saa ngapi? | A: What time do you plan to leave (Dar)? |
| B: Natumaini kuondoka (saa moja asubuhi). | B: I plan to leave at (7:00 a.m.). |
| A: Huwezi kuondoka (saa moja asubuhi). Ndege huondoka (saa tano u nusu asubuhi). | A: You can't leave at (7:00 a.m.). The plane leaves at (11:30 a.m.). |

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle gives further practice with infinitives (Cycle 16). It includes examples of infinitives with object prefixes (e.g. /kuitembelea/).

The verb /weza/ 'can, be able' is usually followed by an infinitive. The noun /nafasi/ 'chance, opportunity' is often followed by the linking word /ya/ plus an infinitive. It is in classes 9, 10.

TEXTS, SERIES E.

Series E consists of directions to go from one place to another on a map. It may be used in the ways described for Series D.

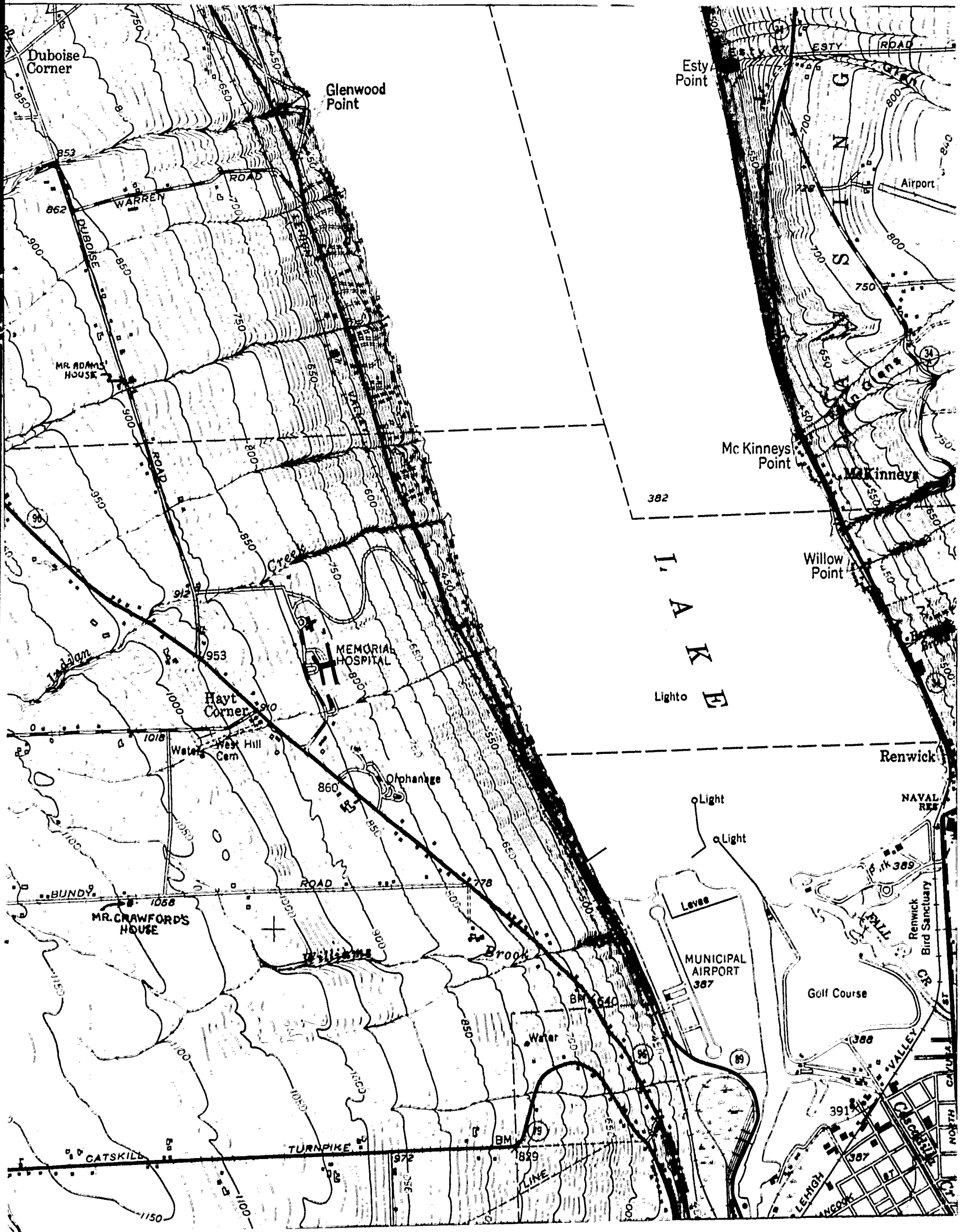
The map on which these monologs are based is not from East Africa. It was chosen because it shows many details that are not found on other maps. Among these details are elevations and individual buildings.

The meaning of each word is given in the left-hand column the first time it occurs. The numbers after the nouns refer to the concordial classes of their singulars and plurals (see Cycle 18).

Text E-1

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| nyumbani 'at the house' | Niko nyumbani kwa Bwana Adams. | I'm at Mr. Adams' house. |
| Glenwood Point | Ninataka kwenda Glenwood Point. | I want to go to Glenwood Point. |
| kwenda | Niendeje? | How will I go? |
| nyumba (9, 10) 'house' | Utatoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams. | You'll leave Mr. Adams' house. |
| kuelekea 'to face or head in a direction' | Elekea upande wa mashariki. | Head east. |
| kutelemka 'to go downhill' | Utatelemka. | You will go downhill. |
| mtu (3,4) | Utafika karibu na mtu. | You'll arrive near a stream. |
| kuzidi 'to be or do more' | Utazidi kutelemka. | You'll go downhill some more. |
| reli (9, 10) 'railroad' | Utavuka reli. | You'll cross the railroad. |
| barabara (5,6) or (9,10)'road, highway' | Utaona nyumba moja karibu na barabara. | You'll see one house near the road. |
| hapo 'there' | Hapo utageuka upande wa kaskazini. | There you'll turn north. |
| kandokando (9) 'along the side' | Fuata barabara hilo kandokando. | Follow along that road. |
| nyingine 'another' | Utafika karibu na nyumba nyingine. | You'll arrive near another house. |
| kupita 'to pass by' | Utaipita hiyo nyumba kufuata barabara. | You'll pass (it) [by] that house (and) follow the road. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY



| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| mtu | Utavuka mtu. | You'll cross the stream. |
| njiapanda (9, 10) 'intersection' | Utaona njiapanda. | You'll see an intersection. |
| ile 'that' | Hapo utavuka lile barabara dogo. | There, you cross that small road. |
| kulia 'right (hand)' | Utakwenda upande wa kulia. | You'll go to the right. |
| kubwa 'big' | Fuata barabara kubwa. | Follow the big road. |
| kuendelea 'to continue' | Utaendelea kulifuata barabara hilo. | You'll continue to follow that road. |
| kufika | Utafika njiapanda nyingine. | You'll reach another intersection. |
| kuvuka 'to cross' | Hapo utalivuka barabara kubwa. | There, you'll cross the big road. |
| kandokando (9) | Fuata upande wa kulia kandokando ya barabara dogo. | Follow to the right along the small road. |
| tu | Utalekeka kulifuata barabara hilo tu. | Just follow your nose on that road. |
| ziwa | Utafika karibu ya ziwa. | You'll arrive near the lake. |
| ndiyo 'that is it' | Hapo ndiyo Glenwood Point. | There is Glenwood Point. (<i>'There, that is it, Glenwood Point.'</i>) |

TO THE STUDENT:

The most important new grammatical feature introduced in this text is the /ta/ tense. The prefix /ta/ is found in the same slot within the verb in which we have already found the present tense marker /na/ and the past /li/.

In general, the /ta/ tense has future meaning. But it is also used in places where an English speaker would be unlikely to use a future. Text E-1 provides a recurring example of this, for English speakers in giving directions would probably say 'You leave Mr. Adams house,' 'You go downhill', etc., instead of 'You will...'

The adjective stem /ingine/ is sometimes translated 'some', and sometimes 'other', depending on the context.

In the very last sentence, the word /ndiyo/ is a kind of 'emphatic' counterpart of the copula /ni/ (see Cycle 1). It is used in sentences where the corresponding English would have extra stress either on the word that precedes 'is' or on the word that follows it:

Hapo ndiyo Glenwood Point. 'There is Glenwood Point.'

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Read aloud, filling in the blanks:

U__toka nyumba __ a Bw. Adams. Elekea __pande __ a masha____. __ tatelemka. U__fika karibu__ mto. __zidi __telemka. __vuka reli. __ona nyumba __moja ka__ na barabara. Hapo __geuka __pande __a kaska____. __fuata barabara hi_o kando____. __fika ka____ nyumba __ingine. Uta__pita hi_o nyumba __fuata bara____. __vuka mto. __ona njiapanda. Hapo __vuka __le barabara __dogo. __enda upande __a __lia. __fuata ba____ kubwa. __endelea ku__fuata ba____ hi_o. __fika njiapanda __ngine. Hapo __ta__vuka ba____ kubwa. Fuata __pande __a __lia kando____ a bara____ dogo. __elekea ku__fuata ba____ hi_o tu. __fika ka____ ziwa. Hapo ndi_o Glenwood Point.

Utatoka ny____ ya Bw. Adams. Ele____ u____ wa ma____. Utate____. Uta____ karibu na m____. Utaz____ kut____. Utav____ r____. Uta____ nyumba m____ karibu na b____. H____ utage____ upande wa ka____. F____ b____ hilo ka____. Utaip____ hiyo ny____ kuf____ b____. Utav____ m____. Uta____ nj____. H____ utav____ lile b____ d____. Utakw____ u____ wa ku____. F____ b____ k____. Utaend____ kuli____ b____ hilo. Utaf____ nj____ ny____ po utali____ b____ ku____. F____ u____ wa ku____ kan____ ya b____ d____. Utae____ kuli____ b____ lo t____. Utaf____ kar____ na z____. H____ o nd____ Glenwood Point.

Text E-2

Here is another set of directions between the same two points. It differs from the first set only in details, and in the presence of four new words. Read it aloud, being sure that you know the meaning of every sentence.

Utatoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams, kuelekea upande wa mashariki. Utatelemka mtelemko. Utaendelea tu mpaka utafika karibu na mto. Utazidi kuendelea kutelemka mpaka utavuka reli. Hapo, utaona nyumba moja, karibu na barabara. Hapo utageuka upande wa kushoto kulifuata barabara hilo upande wa kaskazini. Utakwenda kando-kando ya barabara tu mpaka utafika nyumba nyingine na utazidi kuendelea mpaka utavuka mto. Hapo utaona njiapanda. Utalivuka barabara dogo na kuelekea upande wa kulia, na utazidi kwenda kandokando ya barabara mpaka utafika njiapanda nyingine. Hapo tena utavuka barabara kubwa na kuifuata barabara dogo mkono wa kulia. Utaifuata barabara hiyo mpaka utafika karibu ya ziwa, na hapo ndiyo Glenwood Point.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| mtelemko (3,4) | 'slope' (related to the verb /telemka/) |
| kushoto | 'left' (hand) |
| mkono (3,4) | 'hand, arm' |
| tena | 'again' |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Text E-3

Here is a third text consisting of directions from Mr. Adams' house. This time, they are for a person who wants to go by bicycle from there to Duboise Corner.

Utaondoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams na baiskeli yako, kuelekea upande wa kaskazini. Utalifuata barabara hilo mpaka utavuka mto, na utaendelea kulifuata mpaka utapita njiapanda. Utazidi kwenda kaskazini tu mpaka utavuka mto mwingine, na utaona njiapanda inakwenda upande wa kushoto. Hiyo iache. Endelea tu upande wa kaskazini kitambo kidogo utafika huko Duboise Corner.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ondoka | 'to leave' |
| -ako | possessive, 2 sg. (see Cycle 24) |
| acha | 'to leave behind, reject' (The object prefix /i/ and the final vowel /e/ are explained in Cycle 10). |
| kitambo (7) | 'a little (usually of time)' |
| huko | the /ku/ locative form of the demonstrative (see Cycle 22). |

Sample tests over the texts of Series E.

1. Use in a complete, correct sentence each of the following words:

| | | |
|----------|----------|------------|
| toka | fuata | vuka |
| elekea | nyingine | kandokando |
| mtelemko | mwingine | ndiyo |
| zidi | kulia | pita |
| geuka | kushoto | endelea |

2. Give directions, in your own words, from:

- Mr. Adams' house to Glenwood Point on foot.
- Mr. Adams' house to Duboise Corner.
- Mr. Adams' house to Glenwood Point by bicycle.

CYCLE 29

M-1 [Use the map with the texts of Series E.]

| | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| kwenda | Hatutakwenda | DuBoise Corner. | kwenda | We aren't going to go to DuBoise Corner. |
| kugeuka | Hatutageuka | kusini. | kugeuka | We won't turn to the south. |
| kufuata | Hatutafuata | reli. | kufuata | We won't follow the railroad. |
| kuvuka | Hatutavuka | ziwa. | kuvuka | We won't cross the lake. |

M-2

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| kwenda | Sitakwenda | chini ya mlima. | kwenda | I'm not going to go downhill. |
| kugeuka | Sitageuka | kulia. | kugeuka | I'm going to turn right. |
| kufuata | Sitafuata | barabara. | kufuata | I'm not going to along the road. |
| kuelekea | Sitaelekea | magharibi. | kuelekea | I'm not going to head west. |

C-1

| | |
|---|---|
| A: Utatoka nyumba ya Bwana Adams. | A: You're going to leave Mr. Adams' house. |
| B: Je, nitaelekea upande wa magharibi? | B: Will I head west? |
| A: La, Bwana, hutaelekea upande wa magharibi. | A: No, you won't head west. |
| Utaelekea upande wa mashariki. | You'll head east. |
| B: Nitafika karibu na njia panda? | B: Will I come near an intersection? |
| A: Hutafika karibu na njia panda. | A: You won't come near an intersection. |
| Utafika karibu na mto. | You'll arrive near a stream. |
| [B should try to ask questions which will require A to reply in the negative.] | |

C-2 (Give directions from where you now are someplace nearby.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The negative of the /ta/ tense uses the prefix /ha/, without change of final vowel. It is thus simpler than the formation of the negatives of the /na/ and /li/ tenses.

CYCLE 30

M-1

| | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| Arusha | Mwinuko wa Arusha ni kama futi 4600. | Arusha | The altitude of Arusha is about 4600 feet above sea level. |
| Moshi | Mwinuko wa Moshi ni kama futi 2900. | Moshi | The altitude of Moshi is about 2900 feet above sea level. |
| Morogoro | Mwinuko wa Morogoro ni kama futi 1700. | Morogoro | The altitude of Morogoro is about 1700 feet. |
| Nairobi | Mwinuko wa Nairobi ni ni kama futi 5500. | Nairobi | The altitude of Nairobi is about 5500 feet. |
| Kampala | Mwinuko wa Kampala ni kama futi 4000. | Kampala | The altitude of Kampala is about 4000 feet. |
| Eldoret | Mwinuko wa Eldoret ni kama futi 6870. | Eldoret | The altitude of Eldoret is about 6870 feet. |
| Kisumu | Mwinuko wa Kisumu ni kama futi 3720. | Kisumu | The altitude of Kisumu is about 3720 feet. |
| L.Victoria | Mwinuko wa Ziwa Victoria ni kama futi 3720. | L. Victoria | The altitude of Lake Victoria is about 3720 feet. |
| L.Tanganyika | Mwinuko wa Ziwa Tanganyika ni kama futi 2534. | L.Tanganyika | The altitude of Lake Tanganyika is about 2534 feet. |

M-2

| | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Arusha | Mwinuko wa Arusha ni nini? | Arusha | What is the altitude of Arusha? |
|--------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|

C-1

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| A: Mwinuko wa (Bujumbura) ni nini? | A: What is the altitude of (Bujumbura)? |
| B: Ni kama (futi 2625). | B: It's about (2625 feet) above sea level. |

(Do this conversation first with the map before you. Then close the map and see how many of these questions you can answer from memory.)

[Learn the elevations of all places that you expect to visit in East Africa.]

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces no new points of grammar, but the information which it contains will be of interest, since altitude has a major effect on climate.

mwinuko (3, 4) 'elevation'

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 31

M-1

Arusha, Moshi Ukisafiri kutoka Arusha mpaka Moshi utatelemka.

Arusha, Moshi If you travel from Arusha to Moshi, you will go down.

Moshi, Arusha Ukisafiri kutoka Moshi mpaka Arusha, utapanda juu.

Moshi, Arusha If you travel from Moshi to Arusha, you will go up(hill).

Kisumu, Eldoret Ukisafiri kutoka Kisumu mpaka Eldoret utapanda juu sana.

Kisumu, Eldoret If you travel from Kisumu to Eldoret, you will go up very much.

Entebbe, Kampala Ukisafiri kutoka Entebbe mpaka Kampala utapanda juu kidogo.

Entebbe, Kampala If you travel from Entebbe to Kampala, you will go up a little.

M-2

Nairobi, Mombasa Nikisafiri kutoka Nairobi mpaka Mombasa nitapanda juu au nitatelemka?

Nairobi, Mombasa If I travel from Nairobi to Mombasa, will I go uphill, or downhill?

C-1

A: Nikisafiri kutoka (Moshi) mpaka (Arusha) nitapanda juu au ni nitatelemka?

A: If I travel from (Moshi) to (Arusha), will I go up, or down?

B: Uta

anda juu).

B: You will go (up).

(The road map published by the Shell Oil Co. shows the altitudes of most places in East Africa.)

TO THE STUDENT:

Swahili has two 'dependent' verb tenses. They are called 'dependent' because a verb in a dependent tense cannot be the only verb in a sentence. One of them is the /ki/ tense. English translations of the /ki/ tense often contain 'if, when, while', or the ending '-ing':

nikisafiri

{ if I travel
when I travel
while I travel
(I) travelling

Nilimwona akisafiri.....

I saw him (he) travelling

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 32

M-1

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| Mwanza | Pamba nyingi hulimwa Mwanza. | Mwanza | A lot of cotton is grown in the (district?) of Mwanza. |
| Tanga | Katani nyingi hulimwa Tanga. | Tanga | A lot of sisal is grown in the (district?) of Tanga? |
| Mtwara | Korosho nyingi hulimwa Mtwara. | Mtwara | A lot of cashew nuts are grown in the (district?) of Mtwara. |
| Nyanda za juu za Kusini | Kahawa nyingi hulima katika Nyanda za juu za Kusini. | Southern Highlands | A lot of coffee is grown in the Southern Highlands. |
| Arusha | Chumvi nyingi inapatikana Arusha. | Arusha | A lot of salt is obtainable in Arusha. |
| Wilaya ya Ziwa | Kahawa nyingi hulimwa katika Wilaya ya Ziwa. | Lake | A lot of coffee is grown in Lake (district?). |
| Iringa | Pyrethrum nyingi hulimwa karibu ya Iringa. | Iringa | A lot of pyrethrum is produced?) near Iringa. |
| Morogoro | Sukari nyingi hutengenezwa katika wilaya ya Morogoro. | Morogoro | A lot of sugar is produced in the (district) of Morogoro. |
| Unguja na Pemba | Karafuu nyingi hulimwa katika visiwa vya Unguja na Pemba. | Zanzibar and Pemba | A lot of cloves are produced on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. |

M-2

| | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| kulima | Nini hulimwa katika Nyanda za juu za Kusini? | to grow | What is grown in the Southern Highlands? |
| kupatikana | Nini hupatikana Arusha? | to produce | What is produced in Arusha? |

C-1

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A: Nini hulimwa/hupatikana Morogoro? | A: What is (produced/grown) in (Morogoro)? |
| B: Sukari nyingi hupatikana Morogoro. | B: A lot of (sugar) is (produced/grown) there. |

C-2

| | |
|--|---|
| A: Pamba nyingi hulimwa Mtwara? | A: Is much (cotton) grown in (Mtwara) |
| B: Hapana, pamba nyingi hailimwi Mtwara. | B: No, not much (cotton) is grown there. |
| B: Korosho nyingi hulimwa Mtwara. | B: There, a lot of (cashew nuts) are grown. |

TO THE STUDENT:

The adjective whose stem is /ingi/ 'many' takes the same prefixes as /ingine/ 'some, other'.

Remember in C-2 to ask several questions which will require negative answers, since the negative present tense is one of the most troublesome forms in Swahili.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 33

M-1

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| Shinyanga | Kabila kubwa la Shinyanga ni Wasukuma. | Shinyanga | The largest tribe of Shinyanga is the Wasukuma. |
| Tabora | Kabila kubwa la Tabora ni Wanyamwezi. | Tabora | The largest tribe of Tabora is the Wanyamwezi. |
| Bukoba | Kabila kubwa la Bukoba ni Wahaya. | Lake | The largest tribe of the Lake District is the Wahaya. |
| Nyanda za juu za Kusini | Kabila kubwa la Nyanda za Kusini ni Wahehe. | Southern Highlands | The largest tribe of the Southern Highlands is the Wahehe. |
| Kilimanjaro | Makabila makubwa ya wilaya ya Kilimanjaro ni Wachagga na Wapare. | Kilimanjaro | The largest tribes of Kilimanjaro District are the Wachagga and the Wapare. |
| Kigoma | Kabila kubwa la Kigoma ni Waha. | Kigoma | The largest tribe of Kigoma is the Ha. |
| Mtwara | Makabila makubwa ya Mtwara ni Wamakonde na Wamwera. | Mtwara | The largest tribes of Mtwara are the Makonde and the Mwera. |

M-2

| | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| lipi? | Lipi ni kabila kubwa la Tabora? | Which? | What is the largest tribe of Tabora? |
| wapi? | Wahaya huishi/hukaa wapi? | where? | Where do the Wahaya live? |

C-1

| | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| A: | Lipi ni kabila kubwa la (Shinyanga)? | A: | What is the largest tribe of (Shinyanga)? |
| B: | Kabila kubwa la Shinyanga ni (Wasukuma). | B: | It's the (Wasukuma). |

C-2

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|----|------------------------------|
| A: | Wamakonde hukaa/huishi wapi? | A: | Where do the (Makonde) live? |
| B: | Wamakonde hukaa/huishi Mtwara. | B: | They live in (Mtwara). |

TO THE STUDENT:

There are no special comparative (e.g. 'bigger, older, longer') or superlative (e.g. 'biggest, oldest, longest') forms for Swahili adjectives. This fact has already become apparent (Cycle 19), but is illustrated again here. The Swahili context ordinarily makes the meaning as clear as it would be in an English sentence.

The interrogative with stem /pi/ 'which?' (See Series C) is used here with no preceding noun. It has the /li/ concord of Class 5, in agreement with /kabila/ 'tribe'.

The same stems /sukuma, Haya/ etc. are used with the prefix /m(w)-/ to stand for one person, /wa-/ to stand for more than one person, /ki-/ to stand for the language, and /u-/ to stand for the territory traditionally occupied by a tribe or nation.

Find out what tribe(s) occupy the parts of East Africa that you expect to visit.

CYCLE 34

M-1

| | | | |
|----------|---|---------|---|
| Wajaluo | Wajaluo wanakaa Kenya. Bwana Oginga Odinga ni Mluo. Yeye ni Mkenya pia. | Luos | The Luos live in Kenya. Mr. Oginga Odinga is a Luo. He is also a Kenyan. |
| Wakikuyu | Wakikuyu wanakaa katika Kenya. Bwana Koinange ni Mkikuyu. Yeye ni Mkenya pia. | Kikuyus | The Kikuyus live in Kenya. Mr. Koinange is a Kikuyu. He is also a Kenyan. |
| Waila | Waila wanakaa Zambia. Bwana Nkumbula ni Muila. Yeye ni Mzambia pia. | Ilas | The Ilas live in Zambia. Mr. Nkumbula is an Ila. He is also a Zambian. |

M-2

| | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|
| kukaa kabila | Wahaya wanakaa wapi? Bwana Kawawa ni wa kabila gani? | to live tribe | Where do the Hayas live? What tribe is Mr. Kawawa a member of? |
|--------------|---|---------------|---|

C-1

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A: Bwana Mboya ni wa kabila gani? | A: What is Mr. (Mboya)'s tribe? |
| B: Yeye ni Mluo. | B: He's a (Luo). |

C-2

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A: Waluo wanakaa wapi? | A: Where do the (Luos) live? |
| B: Wanakaa Kenya. | B: They live in (Kenya). |

(Find out the tribal backgrounds of at least six East Africans.)

CYCLE 35

M-1

| | | | |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| Tanzania | Watu wanaokaa Tanzania wanaitwa Watanzania. | Tanzania | People who live in Tanzania are called Watanzania. |
| Kenya | Watu wanaokaa Kenya huitwa Wakenya. | Kenya | People who live in Kenya are called Wakenya. |
| Uganda | Watu wanaokaa Uganda wanaitwa Waganda. | Uganda | People who live in Uganda are called Waganda. |
| Congo | Watu wanaokaa Kongo huitwa Wakongo. | Congo | People who live in the Congo are called Wakongo. |
| Ulaya | Watu wanaoishi Ulaya huitwa Wazungu. | Europe | People who live in Europe are called Wazungu. |
| Michigan | Watu wanaoishi Michigan wanaitwa Wamishiganda. | Michigan | People who live in Michigan are called Wamishiganda. |

M-2

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| India | Watu (wanaokaa) India wanaitwaje? (wanaoishi) | India | What are people who live in India called? |
|-------|---|-------|---|

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

C-1

A: Watu wanaoishi (Kongo) wanaitwaje?

A: What are people who live in
(the Congo) called?

B: Wanaitwa (Wakongo).

B: They are called (Wakongo).

TO THE STUDENT:

The verbs in this lesson are in the 'relative' form. This form is characterized by a 'relative prefix,' which stands between the tense prefix and the object prefix (if any). The relative prefixes all contain /-o-/, except for the third person singular personal relative prefix, /-ye-/:

| | |
|----------|--------------------|
| wanakaa | 'they live' |
| wanaokaa | 'those who live' |
| anakaa | 'he/she lives' |
| anayekaa | 'he/she who lives' |

CYCLE 36

| | | | | |
|-----|--|---|------------|--|
| M-1 | Kisukuma | Lugha ya Wasukuma inaitwa Kisukuma. | Sukuma | The language of the Wasukuma is called Kisukuma. |
| | Kinyamwezi | Lugha ya Wanyamwezi inaitwa Kinyamwezi. | Nyamwezi | The language of the Nyamwezi is called Kinyamwezi. |
| | Kifaransa | Lugha ya Wafaransa inaitwa Kifaransa. | French | The language of the French is called French. |
| | Kiingereza | Lugha ya Waingereza inaitwa Kiingereza. | English | The language of the English is called English. |
| | Kireno | Lugha ya Wareno inaitwa Kireno. | Portuguese | The language of the Portuguese is called Portuguese. |
| M-2 | Kijerumani (Kidachi) | Lugha ya Wajerumani (Wadachi) inait- waje? | German | What is the language of the Germans (Wadachi?) called? |
| C-1 | A: Lugha ya Wakamba inaitwaje? B: Inaitwa Kikamba. A: Wakamba wanakaa wapi? B: Wanakaa Kenya. | A: What is the language of the (Kambas) called? B: It's called (Kikamba). A: Where do the (Kambas) live? B: They live in Kenya. | | |

[Add to your vocabulary the names of all languages with which you expect to come in contact in East Africa.]

TO THE STUDENT:

The differences in noun prefixes were summarized in Cycle 33.

The passive verb stem /itwa/ 'to be called' is related to the simpler, non-passive stem /ita/ 'to call'. The passive extension has its most usual form, which is /w/.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

CYCLE 37

M-1

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Usukuma | Nchi ya Wasukuma inaitwa Usukuma. | Sukuma | The country of the Sukumas is called Sukumaland. |
| Umakonde | Nchi ya Wamakonde inaitwa Umakonde. | Makonde | The country of the Makonde is called Makondeland. |
| Ureno | Nchi ya Wareno inaitwa Ureno. | Portuguese | The country of the Portuguese is called Portugal. |
| Uingereza | Nchi ya Waingereza inaitwa Uingereza. | English | The country of the English is called England. |
| Kenya | Nchi ya Wakenya inaitwa Kenya. | Kenya | The country of the Kenyans is called Kenya. |

M-2

| | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|---------|--|
| Kaburu | Nchi ya Kaburu inaitwaje? | Boers | What is the country of the Boers called? |
| Wahindi | Nchi ya Wahindi inaitwaje? | Indians | What is the country of the Indians called? |

C-1

| | |
|--|---|
| A: Nchi ya (Wafaransa) inaitwaje? | A: What is the country of the (French) called? |
| B: Inaitwa (Ufaransa). | B: It's called (France). |
| A: Watu wa (Ufaransa) wanasema lugha gani? | A: What language do the people of (France) speak? |
| B: Wanasema Ki(faransa). | B: They speak (French). |

[On a map, sketch in the major tribal areas in the East African countries that you expect to visit.]

CYCLE 38

M-1

| | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|---|
| Kisukuma | Kisukuma ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika nchi ya Tanzania. | Sukuma | Kisukuma is one of the languages that are spoken in Tanganyika. |
| Kimeru | Kimeru ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika nchi ya Kenya. | Meru | Meru is one of the languages that are spoken in Kenya. |
| Chinyanja | Chinyanja ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika nchi ya Malawi. | Nyanja | Nyanja is one of the languages that are spoken in Malawi. |
| Kibemba | Kibemba ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika Zambia. | Bemba | Bemba is one of the languages that are spoken in Zambia. |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

M-2

mojawapo Taja mojawapo ya lugha zinazosemwa katika nchi ya Tanzania.

one (of)

Name one of the languages that are spoken in Tanzania.

nyingine Taja lugha nyingine inayosemwa katika nchi ya Tanzania.

another

Name another language that is spoken in Tanzania.

C-1

A: Taja mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika (Kenya).

A: Name one of the languages that are spoken in (Kenya).

B: (Kikamba).

B: (Kikamba).

A: Vema. Sasa, taja lugha nyingine ya (Kenya).

A: Good. Now, name another language of (Kenya).

B: (Kimeru).

B: (Meru).

A: Ni watu gani wanaosema (Kimeru)?

A: What are the people who speak (Meru)? ('What people are they that speak Meru?')

B: Wanaitwa (Wameru).

B: They're called the (Wameru).

TO THE STUDENT:

The stem /semwa/ 'to be spoken, said' is another passive stem. The non-passive is /sema/ 'to speak, say'.

This cycle illustrates another way of forming relative verbs. This way is generally considered simpler, and it can be substituted for the other relative forms in most but not all instances. This method involves the use of the stem /amba/ plus the relative element:

mtu ambaye anaitwa Hamisi

mtu anayeitwa Hamisi

a person who is called Hamisi

watu ambao walikaa huko

watu waliokaa huko

people who lived there

kisima ambacho kina maji

kisima kilicho na maji

a well that has water

lugha ambazo tuta(zi)sema

lugha tutakazo(zi)sema

languages that we will speak

TEXTS, SERIES F

[Proceed as for Series E]

Text F-1

| | | |
|------------|--|--|
| kuelekea | Utatoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams kuelekea kusini ukilifuata barabara. | You leave Mr. Adams' house heading south, following the road. |
| kandokando | Utakwenda kandokando ya barabara tu, | You just go along the road, |
| kuvuka | mpaka unavuka mto. | until you cross a stream. |
| kwisha | Ukiisha vuka mto, utazidi kuendelea kusini, kulifuata hilo barabara, | When you finish crossing the stream, you continue south some more, following that road, |
| kukuta | mpaka utazikuta nyumba mbili, | until you come upon two houses, |
| pana | na hapa pana njiapanda. | and here, there is an intersection. |
| kuacha | Utaiacha ile njiapanda inayokwenda upande wa mashariki. | You leave that intersection that goes east, |
| kuelekea | Utaelekea na lile barabara linalokwenda kusini | You take the road that goes south. |
| kufuata | Utalifuata hilo barabara tu, | You just follow that highway, |
| kukuta | mpaka utalikuta barabara jingine kubwa, | until you find another big road, |
| hapo | na hapo pana njiapanda nyingine. | and there, there is another intersection. |
| kugeuka | Utageuka upande wa kusini mashariki, | You turn southeast, |
| kubwa | na kulifuata hilo barabara kubwa. | and follow that big road. |
| muda | Baada ya muda mdogo utafika | After a short time, you get |
| mahali | hapo mahali palipo na shule | to a place where there are |
| kanisa | na kanisa moja. | a school and a church. |

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| isha | 'to finish, end' | mahali (16) | 'place' |
| kuta | 'to come upon, meet, find' | shule (9,10) | 'school' |
| hapa (16) | (a locative demonstrative) 'here' | kanisa (5, 6) | 'church' |
| baada (9) | 'after' | | |
| muda (3) | 'period of time' | | |

TO THE STUDENT

This text provides two illustrations of the dependent /ki/ tense. The first is /ukilifuata/ 'you following it', which is completely in accord with what was said in Cycle 31. The second is a little special, but is well worth learning because it exemplifies a rather frequent construction.

The second example includes the verbs /isha/ 'to end' and /vuka/ 'to cross'. One would expect */ukiisha kuvuka/, pronounced as two words, with /vuka/ in its infinitive form. What actually occurs, however, is written /ukiisha vuka/ and is pronounced /ukishavuka/. The general translation of this construction is 'when you have...'

The word /pana/ 'there is' is comparable to /kuna/ 'there is' (Cycle 22) except that it has the prefix /pa/ (Class 16) in concord with /hapa/, /hapo/, etc. The /ku/ of /kuna/ is the concord of Class 17.

The word /mahali/ 'place' always requires the words in concord with it to have the /pa/ concord (Class 16).

The relative form of /pana/ 'there is' is /palipo na/ 'where there is'

Compare also:

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| kuna | 'there is' | kuliko na |
| ana | 'he, she has' | aliye na |
| palikuwa na | 'there was' | palipokuwa na |
| walikuwa na | 'they had' | waliokuwa na |

Read aloud:

U__toka nyumba __a Bw. Adams __elekea kusini u_lifuata barabara. __kwenda kando __ __a barabara tu, m__ unavuka mto. U__isha __mto, u__zi__ endelea kusini, ku __fuata hi_o barabara, mpaka uta __kuta nyumba __ili, na ha __na njiapanda. Uta__acha __le njiapanda __na_okwenda upande __a mashariki. Utaelekea na __le barabara __na_okwenda kusini. Uta__fuata hi_o barabara tu, mpaka uta__kuta barabara __ngine __kubwa, na ha_o __na njiapanda __ngine.

Utageuka upande __a kusini ma____, na ku_fuata h_o barabara kubwa. Baada __a muda __dogo utafika h_o mahali __li_o na shule na kanisa __moja.

Systematic Relationships:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| mji __li__ na watu __ngi | mji ulio na watu wengi |
| shule moja __li__ na wanafunzi __ngi | shule moja iliyo na wanafunzi wengi |
| miji __li__ na watu __ngi | miji iliyo na watu wengi |
| shule mbili __li__ na wanafunzi __ngi | shule mbili zilizo na wanafunzi wengi |
| mahali __li__ na barabara __ngi | mahali palipo na barabara nyingi |
| nchi __li__ na mito __ngi | nchi iliyo na mito mingi |
| nchi mbili __li__ na mito __ngi | nchi mbili zilizo na mito mingi |
| jimbo __li__ na shule __ngi | jimbo lililo na shule nyingi |
| majimbo __li__ na shule __ngi | majimbo yaliyo na shule nyingi |

barabara __ngine __kubwa
 mabarabara __ngine __kubwa
 mto __ngine __kubwa
 mito __ngine __kubwa
 shule __ngine __kubwa
 shule __ngine __kubwa
 kabila __ngine __kubwa
 makabila __ngine __kubwa
 mahali __ngine __kubwa
 nyumba __ngine __kubwa
 nyumba __ngine __kubwa
 swali __ngine __kubwa
 maswali __ngine __kubwa

barabara jingine __kubwa
 mabarabara mengine makubwa
 mto mwingine mkubwa
 mito mingine mikubwa
 shule nyingine __kubwa
 shule nyingine __kubwa
 kabila jingine __kubwa
 makabila mengine makubwa
 mahali pengine pakubwa
 nyumba nyingine __kubwa
 nyumba nyingine __kubwa
 swali jingine __kubwa
 maswali mengine makubwa

Text F-2

Read aloud, and be sure you know the meaning of each sentence:

Ukitoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams, elekea upande wa kusini kulifuata barabara. Utakwenda kandokando ya barabara mpaka utavuka mto. Utazidi kuendelea mpaka utafika njiapanda. Hapo pana nyumba mbili. Utaiacha ile njiapanda inayokwenda upande wa mashariki. Utazidi kuelekea na lile barabara linalokwenda kusini mpaka utafika njiapanda nyingine. Hapo utaelekea upande wa mashariki ya kusini mpaka utafika njiapanda nyingine. Hapo utageuka upande wa kulia na kulifuata barabara linalokwenda magharibi. Utazidi kwenda tu mpaka utaikuta njiapanda nyingine. Utageuka na kulifuata barabara linalokwenda kusini, mpaka utafika penye mto. Hapo utageuka upande wa kushoto, na kuelekea upande wa mashariki, na ng'ambo kidogo utakiona kisima cha maji.

penye 'where there is' (lit. 'where has')
 ng'ambo (9) 'the far side, beyond'
 kisima (7, 8) 'well, water hole'
 maji (6) 'water'

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /penye/ is the Class 16 form of a very useful word. Its stem is /enye/, translatable in various contexts as 'having, with, which has':

watu wenye baiskeli 'people who have bicycles'
 mtu mwenye pesa 'a person who has money'
 kisima chenye maji 'a well with water (in it)'

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Use each of the following in a complete sentence. [Where the stem or the infinitive of a verb is given, use any form of it. Where an inflected form is given, use that form only.]

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| inayokwenda | penye |
| kandokando | kisima |
| kuacha | linalokwenda |
| ukitoka | ukiisha fika |
| njiapanda | kushoto |

Give , in your own words, directions from:

- Mr. Adams house to some place in the vicinity of Hayt Corner.
- The school at Hayt Corner to Mr. Adams' house.
- Hayt Corner to Glenwood Point.

Text F-3

Ukitoka nyumba ya Bw. Crawford, elekea upande wa mashariki kulifuata barabara. Uende kandokando ya barabara tu mpaka utakapofika penye mto. Hapo uliache barabara na kugeuka upande wa kulia kuufuata mto. Utazidi kuufuata mto mpaka utakapokuta mito miwili inakutana. Hapo tena, utazidi kwenda upande wa mashariki kufuata mto. Uzidi kwenda huko tu mpaka utakapokuta tena mto mwingine unaingia mto mkubwa. Hapo utageuka upande wa kusini, ukielekea kulia. Utazidi kwenda huko tu, mpaka utakikuta kisima cha maji.

ingia 'to enter'

TO THE STUDENT:

This text makes more use of subjunctive forms than F-1 and F-2 do. Examples are /uende, uliache, uzidi/. The subjunctive is first discussed in Cycle 16.

The relative of the /ta/ tense has /taka/ plus the relative prefix.

The relative prefix /po/ (Class 16) is often used without any special Class 16 word before it. When it is so used, it usually corresponds to English 'when':

Utakapofika penye mto... When you arrive at a stream...

The element /an/ in /kutana/ 'to meet one another' has reciprocal meaning:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| kuona | 'to see' |
| kuonana | 'to see <u>one another</u> ' |
| kufuata | 'to follow' |
| kufuatana | 'to go along with <u>one another</u> ' |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Read aloud and complete:

U_toka nyumba _a Bw. Crawford, _elekea upande _a mashariki ku__fuata barabara. _end_ kando kando _a barabara tu mpaka u_____fika penye mto. Hapo u__ache bara- bara na __geuka upande _a kulia ku_fuata mto. Utazidi ku_fuata mto mpaka u_____kuta mito __ili _nakut__a. H_o tena, utazidi __enda upande _a mashariki __fuata mto. Uzid_ kwenda h_o tu mpaka u_____kuta tena mto __ngine _naingia mto _kubwa. Hapo u__geuka upande _a kusini, u__elekea kulia. U_zidi __enda huko tu, mpaka uta_kuta kisima __a maji.

Give directions, in your own words, from:

- a. Mr. Crawford's house to Mr. Adams' house.
- b. Any point on the map to any other point on the map. Do not announce your destination in advance. When you reach it, stop and see whether your fellow students can tell where you are.

TEXTS, SERIES G

Text G-1

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|
| katika | Mji wa Eldoret uko katika Wilaya ya Uasin-Gishu. | The town of Eldoret is in the district of Uasin-Gishu. |
| kati | Uko kati ya Nakuru na Bungoma. | It's between Nakuru and Bungoma. |
| kaa | Wanandi hukaa Eldoret. | The Nandis live at Eldoret. |
| fuga 'to raise cattle' | Wanafuga ng'ombe. | They keep cattle. |

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /ng'ombe/ 'cow, cattle' is like Classes 9, 10 in that it has no prefix syllable either in singular or in plural. The concords which it requires in words that agree with it, however, are those of Classes 1 and 2. This is true of all names for animals, birds, and fish.

Mji ulioko kati ya Nakuru na Bungoma ni Eldoret. Watu wanaokaa huko ni Wanandi. Ufugaji wa ng'ombe, ndio kazi yao kuu.

Mji liko kati a Nakuru na Bungoma ni Eldoret. Watu nakaa huko ni Wanandi. Ufugaji a ng'ombe, ndio kazi ao kuu.

A town that is between Nakuru and Bungoma is Eldoret. The people who live there are Nandis. Cattle raising, that's their major occupation.

ufugaji (14)

animal husbandry

TO THE STUDENT:

The abstract noun /ufugaji/ (14) 'animal husbandry' contains the same root as /fuga/ 'to raise animals'. Compare also /ulimaji/ 'farming' and /lima/ 'to farm' and many other such pairs.

Questions:

1. Eldoret iko kati ya miji ipi?
2. Iko katika wilaya gani?
3. Nani wanakaa kuko?
4. Wanafanya kazi gani?

Text G-2

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| pwani | Mji wa Mombasa uko pwani. | The City of Mombasa is on the coast. |
| jimbo | Uko katika Jimbo la Pwani, kusini ya Voi. | It is in the Coast Province, south of Voi. |
| kaa | Wadigo na Wagiriama wanakaa Mombasa, | The Digo and Giriama people live in Mombasa, |
| bara (5 or 9) 'continent, up-country' | na watu wengi pia kutoka barani wanakaa Mombasa. | and also many people from inland live in Mombasa. |
| fanya 'to do, make' | Watu wanaokaa Mombasa hufanya biashara na kazi katika meli. | The people who live in Mombasa carry on commerce and work on ships. |
| biashara (9) 'commerce, business' | | |
| meli (9, 10) 'steamship' | | |
| kazi (9, 10) 'work' | | |

TO THE STUDENT:

The locative enclitic /ni/ is illustrated in:

| | | | |
|--------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| bara | 'continent, hinterland' | barani | 'in, to the hinterland' |
| nyumba | 'house' | nyumbani | 'to, in, at the house, at home' |
| kazi | 'work' | kazini | 'to, at work' |

Mombasa ndio mji mkubwa wa pwani. Wanaokaa huko ni Wadigo na Wagiriama. Pia, kuna watu wengi waliotoka barani. Watu wengi wanaokaa Mombasa hufanya biashara.

Mombasa ndi_ mji _kubwa _a pwani.
__na_ kaa huko ni __digo na __giriama.
Pia, kuna watu __ngi __li_toka bara__.
Watu __ngi __na_ kaa Mombasa __fanya biashara.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Mombasa uko jimbo gani?
2. Uko kusini ya mji upi?
3. Nani wanakaa huko?
4. Wanafanya kazi gani?

Text G-3

nyanda (10)
'highlands'

Mji wa Tukuyu uko katika
nyanda za juu, karibu
na Ziwa Malawi.

The town of Tukuyu is in
the highlands, near
Lake Malawi.

juu (9)
'above'

kwani
'because'

Nao una Wanyakyusa kwani
Tukuyu ni nchi ya
Wanyakyusa.

And it has the Nyakyusa,
for Tukuyu is the
country of the
Nyakyusa.

endelea
'to progress'

Wanyakyusa ni kabila
lililoendelea sana.

The Nyakyusa are a very
progressive (lit.
'which progressed')
tribe.

lima
'to farm'

Nao hasa hulima kahawa.

And they especially
grow coffee.

kahawa (9)
'coffee'

kubwa

Mji wa Tukuyu si mkubwa
sana.

The town of Tukuyu isn't
very large.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /nao/ appears twice in this text. The second time, it is quite simply a combination of /na/ 'and, with' and /wao/ 'they', referring to /Wanyakyusa/.

In the first occurrence, the antecedent is /mji/ (Class 3). If it were /miji/ (Class 4) the first word in the second sentence would be /nayo/, and the second would of course be /ina/.

Jimbo h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na mito
___ngi.

Jimbo hili ni kubwa, nalo lina mito
mingi.

Mkoa h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na mito
___ngi.

Mkoa huu ni mkubwa, nao una mito mingi.

Majimbo h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na
mito ___ngi.

Majimbo haya ni makubwa, nayo yana
mito mingi.

Mikoa h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na mito
___ngi.

Mikoa hii ni mikubwa, nayo ina mito
mingi.

Nchi h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na mito
___ngi.

Nchi hii ni kubwa, nayo ina mito
mingi.

Nchi h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na mito
___ngi.

Nchi hizi ni kubwa, nazo zina mito
mingi.

Kisima h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na
maji ___ngi.

Kisima hiki ni kikubwa, nacho kina
maji mengi.

Visima h___ ni ___kubwa, na_o ___na
maji ___ngi.

Visima hivi ni vikubwa, navyo vina
maji mengi.

Tukuyu ni mji si kubwa sana. Ziwa li karibu na huko naitwa Ziwa Malawi. Watu na kaa karibu na Tukuyu ni nyakyusa. Wao ni limaji a kahawa.

Tukuyu ni mji usio mkubwa sana. Ziwa lililo karibu na huko linaitwa Ziwa Malawi. Watu wanaokaa karibu na Tukuyu ni Wanyakyusa. Wao ni walimaji wa kahawa.

TO THE STUDENT:

There is a one-word negative relative form only in the present tense. Like the subjunctive, it uses the prefix /si/ after the subject prefix:

watu wasiokaa huko
mwanafunzi asiyejibu

people who don't live there
the student who doesn't answer

The negative relative corresponding to /ni/ is illustrated in:

mji usio mkubwa

a city that isn't large

Compare:

mji ulio mkubwa

a city that is large

The word /walimaji/ (Class 2) 'farmers' has the same stem as /ulimaji/ 'farming', discussed in connection with Text G-1. The singular is of course /mlimaji/.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Tukuyu uko wapi?
2. Nani wanakaa huko?
3. Wanalima ipi?
4. Mji wa Tukuyu ni mkubwa?
5. Wanyakyusa ni kabila lililoendelea?

Text G-4

Mji wa Morogoro pia ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Morogoro. Mji wa Morogoro uko katika nchi ya Uluguru. Kwa hiyo watu wengi wanaokaa katika mji huo ni Waluguru. Waluguru wanafanya kazi ya ukulima. Lakini katika mji wa Morogoro kuna wafanyi biashara na pia wafanyi kazi katika viwanda.

kwa hiyo

'therefore' (lit. 'for or by that')

ukulima (14)

'farming'

kiwanda (7, 8)

'workshop, factory'

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun phrase /wafanyi biashara/ 'commercial people, people who conduct business' is related to the verb-object phrase /wanafanya biashara/ 'they conduct business'. This relationship exists between many other pairs of comparable phrases.

Morogoro, ndio mji kuu ya mkoa
ya Morogoro. Kabila linalokaa huko
ni Waluguru. Lugha wanayosema
inaitwa Kiluguru. Ukulima ndio kazi
yao kuu. Wanaofanya biashara ni
wengi katika mji ya Morogoro.

Morogoro, ndio mji mkuu wa mkoa
wa Morogoro. Kabila linalokaa huko
ni Waluguru. Lugha wanayosema
inaitwa Kiluguru. Ukulima ndio kazi
yao kuu. Wanaofanya biashara ni
wengi katika mji wa Morogoro.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Morogoro uko wapi?
2. Nani wanakaa huko?
3. Wanafanya kazi gani?

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

TEXTS, SERIES H

Text H-1

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| jimbo | Iringa ni mji, pia ni jimbo. | Iringa is a city and also a province. |
| nyanda | Mji wa Iringa uko katika nyanda za juu. | The city of Iringa is in the highlands. |
| kuu | Nao ni mji mkuu wa jimbo la Iringa. | It is the capital of Iringa Province. |
| kabila | Kabila la Iringa ni Wahehe. | The tribe of Iringa is the Wahehe. |
| mkulima (1, 2) 'farmer' | Kazi yao hasa -- ni wakulima. | Their work is -- they are farmers. |
| chache 'few' | Lakini katika mji wa Iringa, wachache wanafanya kazi ya biashara na kufanya kazi katika viwanda vidogo vidogo. | But, in the city of Iringa, a few people work in commerce and in very small industries. |
| kiwanda | | |

Supply prefixes:

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| kazi _ao | kazi yao |
| ziwa _ao | ziwa lao |
| mji _ao | mji wao |
| jimbo _ao | jimbo lao |
| wilaya _ao | wilaya yao |
| kahawa _ao | kahawa yao |
| ng'ombe _ao | ng'ombe wao |
| | |
| miji _ao | miji yao |
| ng'ombe _ao | ng'ombe zao |
| kazi _ao | kazi zao |
| reli _ao | reli zao |
| watu _ao | watu wao |
| biashara _ao | biashara zao |
| uchumi _ao | uchumi wao |
| viwanda _ao | viwanda vyao |
| | |
| viwanda __dogo | viwanda vidogo |
| ng'ombe __dogo | ng'ombe wadogo |
| mambo __dogo | mambo madogo |
| kazi __dogo | kazi ndogo |
| miji __dogo | miji midogo |
| majimbo __dogo | majimbo madogo |

biashara __dogo
nyanda __dogo

ziwa _dogo
mji _dogo
jimbo _dogo
wilaya _dogo
kazi _dogo
ng'ombe _dogo
samaki _dogo
uwanda _dogo

watu __chache
kazi __chache
viwanda __chache
wakulima __chache
miji __chache

Mji _a Iringa ni mji _kuu
_a jimbo _a Iringa. _ko kusini
_a mji _a Dodoma, na magharibi
_a mji _a Mikumi. __hehe
__nakaa Iringa. __nafanya kazi
_a kulima. __chache _ao
__nafanya kazi katika __wanda
__dogo.

biashara ndogo
nyanda ndogo

ziwa dogo
mji mdogo
jimbo dogo
wilaya ndogo
kazi ndogo
ng'ombe mdogo
samaki mdogo
uwanda mdogo

watu wachache
kazi chache
viwanda vichache
wakulima wachache.
miji michache

Mji wa Iringa ni mji mkuu
wa jimbo la Iringa. Uko kusini
ya mji wa Dodoma, na magharibi
ya mji wa Mikumi. Wahehe wanakaa
wanakaa Iringa. Wanafanya kazi
ya ukulima. Wachache wao
wanafanya kazi katika viwanda
vidogo.

Questions and Answers.

1. Iringa ni mji au jimbo?
2. Mji wa Iringa uko katika nyanda za juu?
3. Uko kusini ya mji gani?
4. Uko magharibi ya mji gani?
5. Watu gani wanakaa huko?
6. Wanafanya kazi wapi?

1. Is Iringa a city or a province?
2. Is the city of Iringa in the highlands?
3. South of what city is it?
4. West of what city is it?
5. Who lives there?
6. Where do they work?

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Mji ___ Iringa ni ___ wa jimbo _____. Wa ___ wa ___ wana ___
Iringa. Wana ___ kazi ___ waku _____. Wa ___ wao wana ___ kazi ___
b* ___ na ___ fanya ___ katika _____ vidogo.

2. Use each of the following in a complete, true sentence about Iringa.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| jimbo | wakulima |
| kusini | viwanda |
| magharibi | biashara |
| watu | |

3. Discuss one of the following:

- The location of Iringa
- Something about the economy of Iringa.

Text H-2

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| kuu kati | Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Kenya. Uko kati ya Nakuru na Voi, na kusini ya Nanyuki. | Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. It is between Nakuru and Voi and south of Nanyuki. |
| -ote 'all' | Watu wote wa Kenya hukaa Nairobi, wakifanya kazi. | All [kinds of] people of Kenya live in Nairobi, working. |
| reli (9, 10) 'railroad' | Nairobi pia ni mji mkuu wa reli za Afrika Mashariki. | Nairobi also is the major city of East African railways. |
| zima 'whole, entire' | Pia ni mji mkubwa wa Afrika Mashariki nzima. | Also it is the biggest city in the whole of East Africa. |
| kuu jambo (5,6) 'matter, affair' | Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Afrika Mashariki katika mambo ya biashara na uchumi. | Nairobi is the center of East Africa in matters (affairs) of commerce and industry. |
| uchumi (14) 'industry, economics' | | |

Supply prefixes:

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| --ji __zima | mji mzima | the whole city |
| _jimbo __zima | jimbo zima | the whole province |
| wilaya __zima | wilaya nzima | the whole district |
| watu __zima | watu wazima | the adults |
| kazi __zima | kazi nzima | the whole job |
| Afrika __zima | Afrika nzima | all of Africa |
| watu __ote | watu wote | all of the people |
| ng'ombe __ote | ng'ombe wote | all of the cows |
| samaki __ote | samaki wote | all of the fish (live) |
| kazi __ote | kazi zote | all of the jobs |
| reli __ote | reli zote | all of the railroads |
| samaki __ote | samaki zote | all of the fish (dead) |
| kahawu __ote | kahawu yote | all of the coffee |
| reli __ote | reli yote | the entire railroad |
| kazi __ote | kazi yote | the entire job |
| mambo __ote | mambo yote | all the matters |
| mji _kuu | mji mkuu | the capital city |
| uchumi _kuu | uchumi mkuu | the main product |
| biashara _kuu | biashara kuu | the main business |
| jambo _kuu | jambo kuu | the main matter |
| watu __kuu | watu wakuu | the chiefs, heads of state |
| mambo __kuu | mambo makuu | the chief matters |
| watu __kuu _ote | watu wakuu wote | all the heads of state |
| watu -zima _ote | watu wazima wote | all the adults |
| uchumi _kuu _ote | uchumi mkuu wote | all the main products |
| biashara _kuu _ote | biashara kuu zote | all the main businesses |
| biashara _kuu _ote | biashara kuu zote | all the major businesses |
| mambo __kuu _ote | mambo makuu yote | all the major matters |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Questions and Answers:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa nchi gani? | Nairobi is the capital of what country? |
| 2. Uko kati ya miji ipi? | Between what two cities is it? |
| 3. Uko kusini ya mji gani? | South of what city is it? |
| 4. Nani wanakaa huko na wanafanya nini? | Who lives there and what do they do? |
| 5. Wanafanya kazi katika viwanda gani? | What industries do they work in? |
| 6. Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Afrika Mashariki katika mambo yapi? | In what matters is Nairobi the center of East Africa? |
| 7. Mji wa Nairobi uko wapi? | Where is Nairobi? |

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Nairobi _____ Kenya. _____ ni mji _____ Afrika _____.
n _____ katika _____ na _____. Watu _____ Kenya wana _____ Nairobi
_____ fanya _____. Nairobi _____ Nakuru _____ Voi, na _____ Nanyuki.
Uko _____ Nakuru, na _____ Mombasa.

2. Use each of the following items in a complete, true statement about Nairobi.

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| reli | kusini |
| watu wazima | magharibi |
| watu wote | mashariki |
| biashara | kaskazini |
| uchumi | |

3. Discuss one of the following:

- a. The position of Nairobi in East Africa.
- b. The location of Nairobi.

Text H-3, Supply prefixes:

Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu
a Tanzania. Uko pwani. ko
 upande a mashariki a Tanzania.
 Mji a Dar es Salaam ni kubwa,
 na na watu ngi. na kabila
ngi na oishi katika mji hu,
 lakini kabila kubwa ni zaramo,
 na a pili labda ni rufiji.

Dar es Salaam pia ni makao
kuu a biashara. Kuna fanyi
 biashara ngi sana. Na pia
 ndi o bandari kuu a Tanzania.
 Watu ngi pia nafanya kazi
serikali, kwa kuwa ndi o mji
kuu. Na ngine nafanya kazi
 katika wanda na katika biashara
a namna mbali mbali, kama
chukuzi na kadhalika.

Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa
 Tanzania. Uko pwani. Uko upande
 wa mashariki ya Tanzania. Mji wa
 Dar es Salaam ni mkubwa, na una
 watu wengi. Kuna makabila mengi
 yanayoishi katika mji huo, lakini
 kabila kubwa ni Wazaramo, na la
pili labda ni Warufiji.

Dar es Salaam pia ni makao
 makuu ya biashara. Kuna wafanyi
 biashara wengi sana. Na pia ndio
bandari kuu ya Tanzania. Watu
 wengi pia wanafanya kazi serikalini,
kwa kuwa ndio mji mkuu. Na wengine
 wanafanya kazi katika viwanda na
 katika biashara za namna mbali
mbali, kama uchukuzi na kadhalika.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| pili | 'two, second' | namna (9, 10) | 'kind, sort' |
| labda | 'perhaps' | mbali mbali | 'various' |
| makao (6) | 'residence, headquarters' | kama | 'like, as' |
| bandari (9, 10) | 'harbor' | uchukuzi (14) | 'transportation' |
| serikali (9, 10) | 'government' | na kadhalika | 'and so forth' |
| kwa kuwa | 'because' | | |

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun /makao/ 'residence' is in Class 6, and most nouns in that class are plural in meaning. /Makao/ is singular. It is related to the verb /kaa/ 'sit, stay, reside'.

The abstract noun /uchukuzi/ 'transportation' is related to the verb /chukua/ 'to carry'.

The ordinal numerals of Swahili are formed from the linking word /a/ (with appropriate concord) and the cardinal numeral. The words for 'first' and 'second' are however irregular:

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| mtu wa kwanza | the first person |
| mtu wa pili | the second person |
| mtu wa tatu | the third person |
| mtu wa nne | the fourth person |
| mtu wa kumi | the tenth person |

Questions and Answers:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Mji wa Dar-es-Salaam uko upande gani wa Tanzania? | 1. In what part of Tanzania is Dar-es-Salaam? |
| 2. Uko pwani au katika nyanda za juu? | 2. Is it on the coast or in the highlands? |
| 3. Ni mji mkubwa? | 3. Is it a big city? |
| 4. Una watu wengi? | 4. Does it have many people? |
| 5. Kabila kubwa la Dar-es-Salaam ni lipi? | 5. Which is the biggest tribe? |
| 6. Kabila kubwa la pili la Dar-es-Salaam ni lipi? | 6. Which is the second biggest tribe? |
| 7. Kuna biashara nyingi Dar-es-Salaam? | 7. Is there much commerce in Dar-es-Salaam? |
| 8. Kuna wafanyi biashara wengi mjini huo? | 8. Are there many business men in this city? |
| 9. Dar-es-Salaam una bandari? | 9. Does it have a harbor? |
| 10. Watu wengi wanafanya kazi serikalini? | 10. Do many people work in the government? |
| 11. Kuna viwanda vingi Dar-es-Salaam? | 11. Is there much industry in Dar-es-Salaam? |

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Dar-es-Salaam ni _____. Kuna ma _____ m _____ na wa _____ w _____.
 _____ kubwa ni Wa _____, na _____ ni Wa _____. Dar-es-Salaam uko
 _____ mashariki _____. Uko p _____. Ni _____ Tanzania.

Dar-es-Salaam ni ma _____ ma _____ Tanzania _____ m _____ m _____. Kuna kazi
 a namna m _____ m _____. Dar es Salaam _____ biashara kubwa ya u _____, kwa
 k _____ ndio b _____ kuu a Tanzania. Lakini wa _____ w _____ pia wanafanya
 _____ s _____ ni, na vi _____.

2. Use each of the following in a complete, true sentence about Dar-es-Salaam:

| | |
|--------|------------------|
| pili | wafanyi biashara |
| upande | makao |
| labda | serikali |
| wengi | kwa kuwa |
| kubwa | namna |
| kabila | uchukuzi |
| uko | bandari |
| mengi | |

3. Discuss one of the following:

- a. The location of the capital city.
- b. The people of Dar-es-Salaam.
- c. How the location of Dar-es-Salaam effects its economy.
- d. Dar-es-Salaam as capital of Tanzania.

Text H-4

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| juu kama vile 'like, just like' | Mji wa Mbeya uko pia katika nyanda za juu kama vile Iringa. | The city of Mbeya is also in the highlands, just like Iringa. |
| zamani 'former times' | Hapo zamani, ulikuwa nndio mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu. | Formerly, it was the capital of Highlands Province. |
| jimbo | | |
| sasa 'now' | Lakini sasa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu ni majimbo mawili: yaani, Jimbo la Mbeya na Jimbo la Iringa. | But now Highlands Province is two pro- vinces: that is, Mbeya Province and Iringa Province. |
| pili yaani 'that is to say' | | |
| kuliko | Mji wa Mbeya ni mdogo kuliko mji wa Iringa. | The city of Mbeya is smaller than the city of Iringa. |
| kabila | Na kabila la huko hasa ni Wasafa. | And the tribe there is mainly the Safa [people] . |
| chache | Lakini Wasafa wachache sana wanakaa mjini Mbeya. | But very few Safa people live in the city of Mbeya. |
| wengi | Walio wengi katika mji wa Mbeya ni Wanyakyusa. | Most of the people (lit. 'those who are many') in the city of Mbeya are Wanyakyusa. |
| bidhaa (9, 10) 'merchandise' | Na bidhaa nyingi kutoka Jimbo la Mbeya huja kuuzwa katika mji wa Mbeya. | And a lot of merchandise from the province of Mbeya comes to be sold in the city of Mbeya. |
| ja 'to come' | | |
| uza 'to sell' | | |
| mkulima | Watu walio wengi ni wakulima. | Most of the people (lit. 'the people who are many') are farmers. |
| kama vile | Lakini, kama vile katika miji mingine ya Tanzania, kuna wafanyi biashara na wafanyi kazi kazi katika viwanda vya aina mbali mbali. | But, like in other cities of Tanzania, there are business men and work- ers in industries of various kinds. |
| biashara | | |
| viwanda | | |
| aina (9, 10) 'kind, sort' | | |

TO THE STUDENT

The specification of time relationships is made much more flexible and precise by a construction which is illustrated in the sentence:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Hapo zamani, ulikuwa ndio mji mkuu. | In former times, <u>it</u> was the <u>capital</u> . |
|-------------------------------------|---|

The construction consists of a form of /wa/ 'be, become' plus another form of the copular /ni/, or the emphatic copula (e.g. /ndio/, see Series E), or a full verb:

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ulikuwa ni mji mkuu. | It was the capital. |
| Ulikuwa ndio mji mkuu. | <u>It</u> was the <u>capital</u> . |
| Walikuwa { wanafanya } kazi. | They were working. |
| { wakifanya } | |
| Walifanya kazi. | They worked. |
| Watakuwa { wanafanya } kazi. | They will be working. |
| { wakifanya } | |
| Watafanya kazi. | They will work. |

In this construction, the principal specification of time is in the first word. The time of the second verb is relative to the time of the first.

Reading Comprehension

| | |
|--|--|
| Mbeya ni mji, pia ni jimbo. Uko nyanda za juu. Hapo zamani, kulikuwa na Jimbo lililoitwa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu. Lakini sasa, ni majimbo mawili: yaani Jimbo la Mbeya na Jimbo la Iringa. Mji wa Iringa ni mkubwa kuliko mji wa Mbeya. | Makabila ya Mbeya ni Wasafa na Wanyakyusa. Walio wengi ni wakulima. Lakini, katika mji kuna wafanyi biashara wengi. Na bidhaa nyingi zinazotoka jimbo huja kuuzwa katika mji. |
|--|--|

Questions:

1. Mji wa Mbeya uko wapi?
2. Ulikuwa mji mkuu wa jimbo gani hapo zamani?
3. Jimbo la Nyanda za juu likoje sasa?
4. Watu gani wanaishi katika mji wa Mbeya?
5. Je, wengi wao wanaishi mjini?
6. Wanafanya kazi gani?

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Mji ___ Mbeya ___ katika nyanda za juu ___ Iringa. Ni m-
k ___ mji wa Iringa. Makabila ___ huko hasa ni W ___ na w ___
w ___. K ___ wafanyi b ___ w ___ na w ___ kazi w ___ mji ___.
Na k ___ waku ___ w ___ jimbo ___.

2. Use each of the following in a complete true statement about Mbeya.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| wa pili | yaani |
| kama vile | huko |
| kuliko | bidhaa |
| majimbo | mingine |
| zamani | aina |

3. Discuss one of the following topics:

- a. The provinces of Mbeya and Iringa
- b. Economic interdependence between city and province

Text H-5

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| mkoa | Dodoma ni mji mkuu wa Mkoa wa Kati wa Tanzania. | Dodoma is the capital of the Central Region of Tanzania. |
| kame 'dry' | Nchi iliyo karibu na Dodoma ni kame, | The country (which is) near Dodoma is dry, |
| ingawa 'although' | ingawa mji wa Dodoma wenyewe ni mkubwa na una biashara nyingi. | although the city of Dodoma itself is large and has a lot of commerce. |
| pita 'to pass by, through' | Na reli itokayo Dar-es-Salaam hupitia hapo Dodoma. | And the railroad that leaves Dar-es-Salaam passes via Dodoma. |
| ishi | Watu wanaoishi katika mji wa Dodoma walio wengi ni Wagogo, | The most numerous inhabitants of Dodoma ('the people who live in Dodoma who are many') are the Gogo, |
| kabila (5, 6) | ingawa kuna makabila mengi, kama vile katika miji mingine ya Tanzania. | although there are many other tribes, as in the other cities of Tanzania. |

Reading Comprehension

Mji wa Dodoma ni mkubwa na una biashara nyingi, ingawa nchi iliyo karibu na huko ni kame. Uko katika Mkoa wa Kati wa Tanzania na ni mji mkuu wa mkoa huo. Wagogo wanakaa mjini Dodoma, lakini pia kuna makabila mengine. Reli kutoka Dar-es-Salaam hupitia huko.

TO THE STUDENT

The relative form corresponding to the /a/ tense is illustrated in

itokayo

which leaves

compare:

yatoka

it leaves

inayotoka

which leaves

inatoka

it leaves

zitokazo

which leave

zatoka

they leave

The stem /pitia/ 'to pass by, near' is related to /pita/ 'to pass'. The stem /pitia/ contains the 'applicative' extension, represented here by /i/. The meaning and use of the applicative extension are difficult to summarize. In general, however, it is found when the action of the verb is done with special reference to some person or thing.

Supply prefixes:

Mji enyewe ni dogo,
lakini bandari ake
ni kubwa.

Mji wenyewe ni mdogo,
lakini bandari yake
ni kubwa.

The city itself is
small, but its harbor
is large.

Kisima enyewe ni dogo,
lakini ina
maji mengi.

Kisima chenyewe ni
kidogo, lakini ina
maji mengi.

The well itself is
small, but it has a
lot of water.

Kabila enyewe ni dogo,
lakini linaendelea
sana.

Kabila lenyewe ni dogo,
lakini linaendelea
sana.

The tribe itself is
small, but it is very
progressive.

Nchi enyewe ni dogo
sana, lakini na watu
wengi.

Nchi yenyewe ni dogo
sana, lakini na
watu wengi.

The country itself is
very small, but it
has a large population.

Mji enyewe ni ya
zamani, lakini watu
ake naendelea
sana.

Mji wenyewe ni wa
zamani, lakini watu
wake wanaendelea
sana.

The city itself is old,
but its people are
very progressive.

Questions and Answers

1. Dodoma iko kakika mkoa gani?
2. Nchi ikoje karibu yake?
3. Je, Dodoma ni mji mdogo?
4. Je, una biashara nyingi?
5. Ni watu gani wanaoishi kule?

1. In what region is Dodoma?
2. What is the land near there like?
3. Is Dodoma small?
4. Does it have much commerce?
5. What people live there?

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Dodoma uko _____ Tanzania, na ni mji mkuu wa _____.
 _____ iliyo karibu na _____ ni _____. Lakini mji wa Dodoma _____ biashara
 n_____. Reli ku _____ Dar-es-Salaam hu _____ Dodoma. Wa _____ kaa mji _____
 wa Dodoma, ingawa _____ pia makabila m _____ m _____ kama _____ katika miji
 m _____ ya Tanzaniza.

2. Use each of the following in a complete true sentence about Dodoma:

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| ingawa | yenyewe |
| wanaoishi | mkoa |
| kama vile | miji mingine |
| reli | kame |

3. Discuss one of the following:

- a. The influence of geography on the city, e.g. Dodoma.
- b. The people of Dodoma and their line of work.

GUESSING GAMES

Read or listen to the following descriptions. Give the name of the city as soon as you are sure what it is.

Make up your own descriptions and try them on your fellow students. This activity can very easily be turned into a competitive game.

Play 'Twenty Questions', asking yes-no questions and trying to guess the name of the city that the leader has in mind.

1. Mji huu ni mkubwa. Uko upande wa mashariki ya Tanzania. Ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania.
2. Mji huu uko katika nyanda za juu. Una wafanyi biashara na wafanyikazi katika viwanda vidogo vidogo. Kabila la mji huu ni Wahehe.
3. Kabila la mji huu ni Wasafa. Hapo zamani ulikuwa mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu.
4. Nchi iliyo karibu na mji huu ni kame. Watu wanaoishi katika mji huu hasa ni Wagogo.

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

EPILOG

The 'cycles' and the 'texts' of this course have given you an active introduction to almost all of the main points of Swahili structure. This fact is of more than academic value to you. It means that in any new text, either spoken or written, you will find that most of the grammar is familiar. Your main deficiencies at this point are in the realm of vocabulary.

One procedure for expanding your vocabulary, and at the same time increasing your fluency in the use of Swahili grammatical structures, is the following:

1. Choose a topic with which you are partly familiar. Ask a speaker of Swahili to talk to you on this topic for 30 seconds. (You should of course explain in advance that you are going to stop him.)
2. At the end of 30 seconds, ask him to start again. Ask him to 'say the same thing, without leaving anything out or putting in anything new.' (He will of course make some small changes.)
3. Ask to hear the same thing a third and a fourth time.
4. Ask the speaker to dictate the text to you, one sentence at a time.
5. Prepare the text for study, in one or more of the ways that were used with the texts of Series D-H (blank-filling, questions and answers, etc.).
6. Get at least two or three more texts on topics that overlap the first. In this way you will secure further practice with many of the vocabulary items that were new to you in the first text.

Most students who have completed only this course in Swahili would benefit from systematically organized drill materials emphasizing individual points of Swahili grammar. These, along with short dialogs for memorization, may be found in the Foreign Service Institute's Swahili Basic Course. A very readable and reliable survey of Swahili grammar, aimed at the beginning student, is James L. Brain's Basic Structure of Swahili, obtainable from the Eastern African Studies Program of Syracuse University. The reader is referred to these, as well as to the well known standard works by Ashton, Perrott, and Steere.

GLOSSARY

Words are alphabetized by the first letter of the root, regardless of presence or absence of prefixes. In order to make the listing easier to follow, the words have been spaced so that the first letters of the roots form a straight vertical column on the page.

Stems preceded by a single hyphen are verbs; stems preceded by a double hyphen are adjectives.

| A | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| -a | of |
| abiria (1), pl. abiria (2) | passenger |
| -acha | to leave behind, reject; to go away |
| aina (9, 10) | kind, sort |
| w-akati (14), pl. ny-akati (10) | time, span of time |
| --ake | his, her, its |
| --ako | your |
| mw-alimu (1) pl. waalimu (2) | teacher |
| amba-- | who, which |
| -ambia | to tell |
| j-ambo (5) pl. mambo (6) | matter, affair |
| ny.anda (9, 10) | highlands |
| --angu | my |
| -anza | to begin |
| --ao | of them, their |
| arobaini | forty |
| asubuhi (9, 10) | morning |
| au | or |
| B | |
| baada (9) | after |
| bahari (9, 10) | ocean |
| baiskeli (9, 10) | bicycle |
| bandari (9, 10) | harbor |
| bara(9) | mainland, continent, up-country |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| barabara (9, 10) or (5, 6) | road, highway |
| Bi biashara (9, 10) | Miss, Mrs. commerce, business |
| Bibi | Miss, Mrs. |
| bidhaa (9, 10) | merchandise |
| bwana (1), pl. mabwana | Mr. |
| C | |
| --chache | few |
| n.chi (9, 10) | country |
| chini (9) | below, under |
| u-chukuzi (14) | transportation |
| u-chumi (14) | industry, economics |
| chumvi (9) | salt |
| -chungu | to herd (e.g. cattle) |
| D | |
| mu-da (3) | period of time |
| m-Dachi (1, 2) | a German |
| dakika (9, 10) | a minute |
| n.dege (9, 10) | airplane, flight |
| --dogo | small, little |
| E | |
| -elekea | to face, to head in a direction |
| -enda | to go |
| -endelea | to continue, progress |
| w-engi (see --ingi) | many |
| --enye | having, with, which has |
| --enyewe | self |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

F

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| -fahamu | to know, be familiar with |
| -fanya | to do, make |
| ki-Faransa (7) | French language |
| u-Faransa (9) | France |
| fedha (9, 10) | money |
| -fika | to arrive, reach |
| -fuata | to follow |
| -fuga | to keep (cattle, etc.) |
| u-fugaji (14) | animal husbandry |
| fulani | so-and-so |
| mw-ana-funzi (1, 2) | student |
| futi (9, 10) | feet (measure) |

G

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| gani | what? |
| gari (5, 6) | vehicle, car |
| gari la moshi | train |
| -geuka | to turn, turn around |

H

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| h-- | this |
| h--o | that |
| h--o h--o | same |
| ha- | (negative prefix) |
| u-Habeshi (9) | Ethiopia |
| hamsini | fifty |
| hapa | here |
| hapana | no; there is none |
| hapo | there |
| huko | there |

I

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| p-ili | two (used in counting) |
| ingawa | although |
| ki-Ingereza (7) | English language |
| u-Ingereza (9) | England |
| mw-Ingereza (1, 2) | English person |
| --ingi | many |
| -ingia | to enter |
| --ingine | some, other, another |
| mw-inuko (3) | altitude |
| -isha | to finish, end |
| -ishi | to live |
| ishirini | twenty |
| -ita | to call |

J

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| -ja | to come |
| jambo (see j-ambo) | |
| je | question marker |
| -je | how? in what way? |
| m-Jerumani (1,2) | German person |
| m-ji (3, 4) | city |
| n.jia (9, 10) | path, way |
| n.jiapanda (9, 10) | junction |
| jibu (5, 6) | answer |
| -jibu | to answer |
| jimbo (5, 6) | province |
| -jua | to know |
| juu (9) | on, concerning, top, above |

| K | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| -kaa | to reside, live, sit |
| kabila (5, 6) | tribe |
| kabisa | exactly |
| kadhalika | likewise, similarly |
| kahawa (9) | coffee |
| kama | about, approximately, like, as |
| kama vile | like, just like |
| --kame | dry |
| ki-Kamba (7) | the Kamba language |
| m-Kamba (1, 2) | Kamba person |
| kandokando (9) | along the side |
| kanisa (5, 6) | church |
| karafuu (9, 10) | cloves |
| karibu (9) | near, about, approximately |
| kaskazini (9) | north |
| kasoro | less, minus |
| katani (9, 10) | sisal, hard fiber cordage |
| kati (9) | middle, center, between |
| katika | in |
| kazi (9, 10) | work |
| m-Kenya (1, 2) | a person from Kenya |
| -ko | to be located |
| m-koa (3, 4) | region |
| m-kono (3, 4) ¹ | hand, arm |
| korosho (5, 6) | cashew nuts |
| -kua | to grow |
| --kubwa | big, large, important |
| u-kubwa (14) | size |
| kule | there |
| kuliko | than, as compared with |
| kumi | ten |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| kusini (9) | south |
| -kuta | to come upon, meet, find |
| --kuu | great, pre-eminent, major principal, chief |
| kwa | for, with, at |
| kwa hiyo | therefore |
| kwa kuwa | because |
| kwani | because |
| kwanza see -anza 'to begin' | first |
| kweli | correct |
| L | |
| la | no |
| labda | perhaps |
| lakini | but |
| U-laya (9) | Europe |
| --le | that |
| ku-lia | right (hand) |
| -lima | to cultivate, to farm |
| m-lima (3, 4) | mountain, hill |
| m-ku-lima (1, 2) | farmer |
| u-ku-lima (14) | farming |
| m-limaji (1, 2) | farmer |
| -lingana | to be like one another |
| lini | when? |
| lugha (9, 10) | language |
| m-Luo (1, 2) | a Luo person |

M

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| magharibi (9) | west |
| mahali (16) | a place |
| maili (9, 10) | mile |
| maji (6) | water |
| -maliza | to end, finish |
| mashariki (9) | east |
| mbali (9) | far, distant |
| mbalimbali | different, various |
| meli (9, 10) | steam ship |
| mimi | I, me |
| Misri (9) | Egypt |
| --moja | one, a certain |
| mojawapo | one of several |
| mpaka | to, until |

N

| | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| na | and, with |
| nafasi (9, 10) | opportunity |
| namba (9, 10) | number |
| namna (9, 10) | kind, sort |
| --nane | eight |
| nani | who? |
| ndiyo | yes |
| ng'ambo (9) | the far side, beyond |
| --ngapi | how many? |
| ni | is, are |
| nini | what? |
| --nne | four |
| nusu | half |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

O

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| --o--ote | any at all |
| -ona | to see |
| -ondoka | to leave, go away |
| -onyesha | to show |
| orodha (9, 10) | list |
| m-oshi (3, 4) | smoke |
| --ote | all |

P

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| pamba (9) | cotton |
| -panda | to raise |
| u-pande (14) pl. pande (10) | direction |
| -pata | to get |
| -patikana | to be available |
| pesa (9, 10) | money |
| --pi | which? |
| pia | also |
| pili (see --wili) | two |
| -pinduka | to turn |
| -pita | to pass, to pass by |
| -pitia | to pass by, through |
| -po | to be located |
| pwani | coast, shore, beach |
| pyrethrum (9) | pyrethrum; chrysanthemums with aromatic leaves; exterminating powder |

R

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| ki-Reno (7) | Portuguese language |
| u-Reno (9) | Portugal |
| -rudi | to return |

S

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| saa (9, 10) | hour; clock |
| saba | seven |
| safari (9, 10) | trip |
| -safiri | to travel |
| samaki | fish |
| sana | well, very much |
| sasa | now |
| sawa | correct; equal |
| sehemu (9, 10) | part |
| -sema | to speak, say |
| serikali (9, 10) | government |
| ku-shoto | left (hand) |
| shule (9, 10) (also, skuli) | school |
| si | are not, is not |
| siku (9, 10) | days |
| ki-sima (7, 8) | well, water hole |
| -simama | to stand up |
| sisi | we, us |
| sita | six |
| ki-siwa (7, 8) | island |
| sukari (9) | sugar |
| ki-Sukuma (7) | the Sukuma language |
| swali (5, 6) | question |

T

| | |
|----------|--------------------|
| -taja | to mention by name |
| -taka | to want |
| --tano | five |
| -tarajia | to expect, plan |
| --tatu | three |
| -tazama | to look at |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| -teleka | to descend, go downhill |
| m-teleka (3, 4) | downward slope |
| tena | again |
| -tembelea | to visit |
| -tengeneza | to repair, produce |
| thelathini | thirty |
| tisa | nine |
| m-to (3, 4) | river |
| -toka | to come |
| tu | only |
| -tumaini | to hope, expect |

U

| | |
|------------|----------|
| -uliza | to ask |
| ny.urba | house |
| Unguja (9) | Zanzibar |
| -uza | to sell |

V

| | |
|-------|-----------------|
| vema | good |
| vipi | how? |
| -vua | to catch (fish) |
| -vuka | to cross |

W

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| -wa na | to have |
| ki-wanda (7, 8) | workshop, factory |
| wao | they |
| wapi | where? |
| -weza | to be able |
| wiki (9, 10) | week |
| wilaya (9, 10) | district |
| --wili | two |

SWAHILI: GEOGRAPHY

Y

| | |
|-------|----------------|
| yaani | that is to say |
| yeye | he, she |

Z

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| zaidi (9) | much, many |
| zamani | former times |
| -zidi | to be or do more |
| --zima | whole, entire |
| ziwa (5, 6) | lake |
| m-zungu (1, 2) | a European |